

PEACE IN FINLAND!

U.S.S.R. and Finnish Gov't Sign Treaty; Soviet
Wins Karelian Isthmus, Viborg, Lease on Hanko

TEXT OF PEACE TREATY BETWEEN U.S.S.R. AND FINLAND

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 13 (Wednesday).—The following is the text of the announcement issued here covering the signing of the peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the Government of Finland:

"The peace treaty between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the Republic of Finland:

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union on one side and the President of the Republic of Finland on the other, guided by the desire to put an end to hostilities that arose between the two countries and create mutual peaceful relations, convinced that a definition of the exact conditions insuring mutual security, including the security of the cities of Leningrad and

Murmansk as well as the Murmansk railway, corresponds to the interests of both contracting parties, found it necessary to conclude a peace treaty for these purposes and appointed their authorized representatives—the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR: Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Andrey Zhdanov, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Alexander Kikhalovich, Brigade Commander; the President of the Republic of Finland Risto Ryti, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Juhon Paasikivi, Minister, Karl Rudolph Walden, General, Vajne Vionma, Professor.

The above authorized representatives, upon mutual presentation of their credentials, which

were found in due form and good order agreed upon the following terms:

ARTICLE I

Hostilities between the USSR and Finland shall cease immediately in accordance with procedure provided for in a protocol appended to this treaty.

ARTICLE II

The state frontier between the USSR and the Republic of Finland shall be established along a new line in accordance with which the territory of the USSR will include the town of Viborg (Viipuri) and Viborg Bay with islands, the western and northern shores of Ladoga Lake with the towns of Keksholm (Käkisalmi), Sortavala, and Soujarvi, a number of islands in the Gulf of Fin-

land, the territory east of Merkjarvi with the town of Kuolajarvi, part of the peninsulas of Rybachy and Sredny, in accordance with a map to this treaty.

A more detailed description of the frontier line will be determined by a mixed commission of representatives of the contracting parties, which commission must be formed within 10 days from the date of signing of this treaty.

ARTICLE III

Both contracting parties undertake mutually to refrain from any attack upon each other, not to conclude any alliances and not to participate in coalitions directed against one of the contracting parties.

[See later editions for more of text.]

Hostilities
Cease at
Noon Today

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 13 (Wednesday).—The fourteen-week fighting in Finland ended yesterday with the signing of a far-reaching peace treaty between the representatives of the Soviet Union and of the Finnish Government.

By the terms of the treaty, which was signed after five days of direct negotiations, the Soviet Union won large territorial concessions to secure her key cities of Leningrad and Murmansk and the basis was laid for close and friendly relations between the two countries, including a mutual pledge of non-aggression.

The treaty, which provides for the halt of hostilities at noon today (Leningrad time) was signed for the Soviet Union by Premier Molotov, Andrey Zhdanov, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Brigade Commander Vasilevski. The Representatives of the Finnish Government who signed the treaty were Premier Risto Ryti, General Juho K. Paasikivi, General Walden and Professor Voionmaa.

High points of the peace treaty include the following:

The Soviet Union acquires the entire Karelian Isthmus, including the city of Viborg, and the entire shore of Lake Ladoga.

Finland agrees to lease the Hanko Peninsula on the Baltic Sea to the Soviet Union for 30 years, with the area five miles South and East of Hanko, for a yearly payment of 8,000,000 Finnish Marks.

Trade negotiations between the two countries to begin immediately.

The two countries make a mutual pledge of non-aggression.

Stocks Slump in Wall St.
But Rise in Scandinavia

Peace in Finland and its consequent curb on the spread of war elsewhere in northern Europe was bad news in Wall Street today but it was good news in the Scandinavian stock markets. Although the official announcement came long after the markets had closed both in Europe and in the United States, rumors of the impending peace brought these results:

NEW YORK.—Trading slumped in volume on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. Aviation shares were nervous and fractionally lower. Wheat slumped on the Chicago exchange.

STOCKHOLM.—Optimism at rumors of peace were prevalent in Scandinavian securities exchanges yesterday. Share prices in the three countries had a lively trend. Norwegian government bonds rose sharply.

Peace News Interrupts
Radio Concert at 3 A.M.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 13 (UP).—The Moscow radio interrupted a concert at 3 A.M. to announce the signing of a peace pact between the Soviet Union and Finland.

Soviet People
Joyously Greet
News of Peace

MOSCOW, March 12 (UP).—News of the peace was announced to the nation on a country-wide hook-up and was greeted with joy by thousands of Russians who stayed up until the early hours of the morning to listen for the anticipated announcement.

512 British Die of Flu

LONDON, March 12. — The influenza epidemic in England and Wales caused 512 deaths in the week ended March 2. This figure was 117 less than the toll of the preceding week.

Summary of Treaty,
November Proposals

(By United Press)

Following are the original Soviet proposals rejected by the Finnish government in November:

1. An exchange of part of Soviet Karelia for part of the Rybachy Peninsula, near Murmansk.
2. Cession of part of the Karelian Isthmus, near Leningrad.
3. Demilitarization of the Soviet-Finnish Frontier.
4. A naval base at Hanko.
5. Cession of some small islands in the Gulf of Finland.
6. In return for these concessions, a withdrawal of Soviet objections to fortification of the Aland Islands.

Following are the terms on which the Soviet-Finnish war was settled:

1. Soviet Union gets whole

Karelian Isthmus and entire shore of Lake Ladoga.

2. Soviet Union to lease Hanko and adjoining territory for 30 years as naval base.
3. Soviet Union gets Ristni and Sreni Peninsulas in north part of East Finland.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 13 (UP).—The Russo-Finnish peace terms caused abject disappointment throughout government circles today.

Hoover Visibly Disturbed

The United Press last night showed Herbert Hoover dispatches from Moscow outlining terms of the Soviet-Finnish peace agreement and asked him if his organization would continue collection of "Finnish relief" funds in this country.

The former president was visibly affected but said he could say nothing tonight.

"I may have a statement tomorrow," he added.

India Congress
Meets on Civil
DisobedienceThousands Gather to
Plan Struggle for
Independence

CALCUTTA, India, March 12 (UP).—The 33rd National Indian Congress meets at Ramgarh tomorrow to weigh a demand for a civil disobedience campaign against British authority despite the European war.

Thousands of Congress members were converging on the beautiful valley on the banks of the Dhomadar.

The civil disobedience campaign was recommended by the Congress Working Committee as a protest against the British offer to grant dominion status for India only after peace is restored in Europe, but there was talk today that a compromise was possible.

The Congress has demanded immediate independence from Britain. The Working Committee left the date for the campaign open at the insistence of Gandhi.

The preliminary program for the Congress meeting began on Sunday with an exhibition of rural industries being promoted by Gandhi. The executive committee meets on Thursday and the plenary session of the Congress opens on March 14.

DON'T MISS IMPORTANT SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT. WATCH THE DAILY WORKER ON MONDAY. (A4)

Gotham's Finns Hail News
Of Peace AgreementSee Great Victory for Finnish People Over
Reactionary Enemies, New Opportunity
for Country's Toilers

By Art Shields

Residents of New York's large Finnish colony were happily excited yesterday as the news flashed from Moscow that a peace guaranteeing the security of Leningrad and the Gulf of Finland had been reached.

Unanimously they regarded it as a great victory for the Finnish people which would

THE LAST
COMMUNIQUE

MOSCOW, Wednesday, March 13 (UP).—The last communique of the Soviet-Finnish hostilities was issued today.

Covering Tuesday's activities the Leningrad Area Military Headquarters communique said:

"Nothing important happened on the front."

strengthen all progressive and labor forces, would discredit those who had forced the country into war and would seriously weaken the butcher Mannerheim heretofore propped up by foreign imperialism.

Many of them looked for an immediate shake-up in the Mannerheim government as a result of the peace terms reached in Moscow.

A former logger from the region east of Kemi on the tip of the Gulf of Bothnia declared: "This will greatly strengthen all progressive forces and is a victory for the Finnish people who are opposed to

(Continued on Page 2)

The War Headlines That Were Meant
To Block Peace and Spread the War

Scandinavia did not want to become a battlefield. As the Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm) said yesterday, commenting on the last minute schemes to send troops to block a Finnish peace, "We do not want to make the Scandinavian countries the field of a great war and furthermore we do not have confidence in the military possibility of Allied intervention. Look at Poland."

But while Scandinavia was struggling to remain at peace, the capitalist press in the United States was reporting the Soviet-Finnish negotiations in such a way as to block peace and push the Scandinavian countries into war.

Look at these provocative headlines of the past few days:

FRIDAY:
"Finns to Reject a Peace of Defeat—Sweden Considers Full Military Aid." (Times).

"Stockholm Policy Expected to Shift—Army of 50,000 May Be Sent to Finland if Soviet Peace Terms Are Too High." (Times).

"Red Peace Terms Too Stiff—Finns Find No Basis for Pact." (Post).

SATURDAY:
"Allies to Intervene if Helsinki Asks—British Seek to Stiffen Finns' Resistance." (Times).

"London Hears Swedes Agree to Let Big Allied Army Cross." (Post).

SUNDAY:
"Sweden Warns Allies to Aid Finns With An Army Corps or Not At All." (Tribune).

"Hanko Regarded As Key; If Moscow Insists On It, War Is Likely to Go On." (Tribune).

Red Army Victories Will Cause U. S. Army
Experts to Revise Their Estimates

By Ernest Moorer

Twin miracles, in the eyes of orthodox military experts, have occurred in Finland as the Red Army smashed through the defenses of the White Guard Finns. The first of these, of course, is the crushing of the Mannerheim line itself, a system of interlocking fortifications though shorter in length equal in depth and defensive power to Germany's famed Westwall. The second miracle, although fully recognized by the general staffs of all world powers, has been more successfully shrouded from the public in the fog of capitalist press lies and distortions. It is the brilliant economy in manpower by which the Red Army achieved this amazing break-through.

This is made clear in an article in the current issue of Military Review, the official publication of the Command and General Staff

School of the United States Army. The article, written by Capt. M.

R. Kammerer, infantry, one of the editors of the quarterly, shows

Do You Remember?

Do you remember the waves of "bombing" stories appearing in the capitalist press here—dispatches of supposed "bombings" by the Red Air Fleet of civilians, hospitals and homes?

Do you remember the frenzied editorials in the press and the anti-Soviet incitements coming out of Washington.

Well, then, just read this sentence from yesterday's Herald Tribune:

"Helsinki itself has not been really bombed since the first day of the war, more than three months ago."

And this first bombing was not a civilian bombing, but a bombing of military objectives. It seems that these same three months have produced some champion liars in the capitalist press and in high circles in Washington.

STRESS UNITY OF ALL LABOR ON APRIL 6 PEACE DAY

Myers Asserts 'Peace Is Non-Partisan'

More Than 1,000 Unions and Other Groups Invited to Confer

Affiliation of American Federation of Labor organizations with the New York Peace Committee for April 6th was defended today by Frederick N. Myers, Field Organizer of the National Maritime Union, and Secretary of the Peace Committee.

Myers' action came as an answer to a statement from Thomas Murtha, President of the Central Trades and Labor Council, which implied that the Peace Committee was Communist-led and should not be supported by A. F. L. Unions.

The Committee was formed, Myers said, at a meeting of A. F. L., C. I. O., fraternal and civic organizations early last week. It has issued a call to more than 1,000 trade unions, religious and other groups for a city-wide conference to be held in Manhattan Center on March 18th.

"Peace is non-partisan," Myers said today. "There can be no distinction between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations on an issue of this kind." The statement was issued by Myers in the absence in Boston of George E. Brown, of the Dining Car Employees Union, Chairman of the Peace Committee.

"There is a real anxiety in this country to avoid being drawn into the European conflict. This anxiety knows no partisan lines. It knows no distinction between affiliation religious or political beliefs."

The A. F. L. convention and the Executive Council have both taken a strong stand against participation in this war. But that is not enough. We must organize the fight to keep out.

"Affiliation by A. F. L. Unions with the Peace Committee is wholly in line with the stand of the A. F. L. Executive Council. Our Committee, which is headed by an A. F. L. official, is simply taking steps to make this stand effective."

The principal object of the Peace Committee, Myers said, was to organize a demonstration for the afternoon of April 6th, the 23rd anniversary of our entrance into the first World War. The demonstration will be held in Madison Square Park, where wreaths will be laid at the base of the Eternal Light.

"There is a definite movement in this country to bring us into the war," Myers said. "This movement is organized. If we are to combat it successfully, we must also be organized. It is sufficient answer to those who label it 'Communist'. It includes Ministers of the gospel, A. F. of L. trade union leaders, editors, publicists, representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and youth organizations."

Fortunately, the membership of A. F. of L. Unions in New York City is sufficiently aware of the issues involved not to take such charges seriously. We expect full support from all of them on April 6th.

The best defense of Browder is to make his works known to the people. Give the "Browder Library" as a gift!

Welles—The Perfect Englishman

LONDON, March 12 (UP).—The United States Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles "wears his perfectly cut blue suit like an Englishman, talks like an Englishman with no trace of an American accent and behaves as an Englishman would like to behave," the Evening News said today.

Teamsters Form Anti-War Group

Plan Peace Day Meeting in Madison Park on April 6

Forming a permanent "Teamsters Keep Out of War Committee," 40 members of Locals 807, 802, 584, 816 and 202 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, announced arrangements for a rally on April 6, against moves to involve the United States in the European war and to place a wreath at the Madison Park Eternal Light.

The meeting was held Sunday at the Hotel Diplomat. Setting forth the aim of the permanent anti-war committee among members of these A. F. of L. affiliates, the committee adopted a resolution declaring:

"We hereby dedicate ourselves to the task of organizing and developing the anti-war sentiment of the teamsters and their friends and families into a powerful force that will prevent us from being drawn into any foreign war."

"To accomplish this objective, we will distribute information exposing all war propaganda in this country and showing the way that the teamsters can most effectively resist the attempts to get us involved in war."

The principal officers elected to head this committee are: Chairman—Fred Dorrie, member of Milk Drivers' Local 584, Unit Dorrie was a lieutenant in the World War. He was a candidate for Recording Secretary in the election held Dec. 21, 1939.

Secretary—Harold Gates, member of Local 807, General Trucking Drivers Union. Gates is an outstanding rank and file member of his organization and was one of the main negotiators for the present 807 contract.

Treasurer—Hyman Bernstein, Business Agent of Local 802, Bakery Drivers Union and a popular delegate of the bakery drivers.

Sub-committees were elected to work on Publicity, Organization, Education and Finance. More meetings will be held in the future to further enlarge it.

House Okays Another 654 Millions for Navy

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UP).—After a scant four hours of debate the House passed and sent to the Senate today a new naval expansion bill authorizing expenditure of \$654,000,000 in the next two years to add 21 warships, 22 auxiliary vessels and 1,011 fighting planes to the fleet.

Areas Ceded to Soviet Union Under Peace Terms



The terms of the peace signed yesterday at Moscow between Finland and the Soviet Union cede the entire Karelian Isthmus including the strategic city of Viborg to the Soviet Union, along with the whole of Viborg Bay, including its many islands, lower right of map. Also ceded to the Soviet Union is the entire shore of Lake Ladoga, including

the city of Sortavala on the western shore. Also the fortified island of Hangoe at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland is leased to the Soviet Union for 30 years as well as the area three miles west and north of Hangoe on the mainland and all of the islands in the Hangoe area. In the Petsamo area, see inset upper left, the Soviet Union agrees to remove all troops, but Finland agrees never to keep a warship of more than 100 tons there, no submarines and no naval bases. The Soviet Union is accorded the right to duty-free transit through the ice-free arctic port. Soviet non-military planes are to have the right to free movement in the Petsamo region.

House to Probe Sale of New Planes to Allies

Latest and Best Pursuit Models Are Still Rare in U. S. Air Force

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UP).—A major controversy over sale of new secret U. S. military planes to Great Britain and France appeared to be in prospect today with announcement of a House Military Affairs Subcommittee inquiry.

Rep. Dow Harter, R., Ohio, said the aviation subcommittee that he heads will open the investigation next week in an effort to learn why the Army approved release of the Curtiss P-40 pursuit ship, credited with a speed of over 400 miles per hour.

It was believed the committee may also inquire into strenuous efforts being made by the Allied Purchasing Mission to obtain release of six other types of war planes, all of them even newer and more experimental than the P-40.

Authorities said the Allied mission had told U. S. defense officials that they must obtain these new type planes—none of which are yet being delivered to the Army Air Corps on a quantity production basis—if they are to match new German models.

The mission, headed by Arthur B. Purvis and Sir Henry Self, British Undersecretary for Air, was reported to have told American defense officers that they had been given to understand by Treasury and other officials that the release of the new models could be arranged.

Gotham's Finns Hail News Of Peace Agreement

See Great Victory for Finnish People Over Reactionary Enemies, New Opportunity for Country's Toilers

(Continued from Page 1)

Mannerheim and who opposed his war.

He cited as an example a well-known left-wing Finnish leader who was jailed recently by Mannerheim for his opposition to the war.

BLOW TO MANNERHEIM

A former miner who worked in the nickel mines at Petsamo declared that he now confidently expects the labor movement and the left-wing political movement of Finland to regain and surpass the strength it had up to 1939 when it was forcibly suppressed by the Lapua fascists headed by the hated General Wellenius.

A Finnish seaman stated emphatically: "This will weaken Mannerheim, our enemy."

Mannerheim, he said, will be weakened and lost without the help and support of Britain and France. He also declared that the peace terms represent a terrific defeat for the plans and plots of British and French imperialists who had incited the Finnish White Guards to war upon the Soviet Union.

Several others interviewed yesterday shortly after the news was received spoke in the same vein. Theodore Maki, manager of the Finnish Hall at 13 W. 126th St., emphasized that it was his opinion that a drastic shake-up in the Tan-

ner government will follow the establishment of peace, because that government will be completely discredited now. It provoked the war and loaded the people with debt, he said, and now the people will act for a government in their interests.

A young student seconded this thought, declaring that in his opinion the Finnish people will now be enabled to establish a peace-loving government of their own.

Maki also hailed the results of the Moscow negotiations as helping to guarantee the security of all the Scandinavian countries. It strengthens the Scandinavian people, he said, in their resolve not to allow their countries to be used as pawns by the imperialist Allies in their efforts to involve all neutral countries in the imperialist conflict. "Scandinavia now is not likely to become a battlefield," he said.

3 IRA MEN GET 5 TO 12 YEARS

DUBLIN, Eire, March 12 (UP).—Three members of the Irish Republican Army were sentenced today to from five to 12 years in prison in connection with the Phoenix Park arsenal raid in which a large quantity of ammunition was stolen.

British Plan Tighter Grip on Neutral Trade

Announced in Parliament as Welles Confers with Churchill

LONDON, March 12 (UP).—While U. S. Under-Secretary Sumner Welles was conferring at the Admiralty today with Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, it was announced in Parliament that Great Britain is considering further contraband control measures against American exports.

Only two weeks ago Churchill announced that Britain was "getting rather tired" of neutral protests, such as the ones made by the United States in regard to Britain's sea warfare.

While Churchill was explaining to Welles "the necessity of Britain's stringent measures against German exports and imports, Ronald Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, announced in Commons that a contraband control plan in the Far East was under consideration in order to prevent United States exports from reaching Germany by way of the Soviet Union.

Both Welles and the British continue silent regarding course of the London talks.

Churchill presumably replied to Welles' complaints against seizure of United States mails and long delays of American ships in contraband control ports.

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Hit Move Against Spanish Refugees

Groups Here Cable Protests to Daladier on Decree Sending Refugees Back to Spain; Conference Held

Protest is rising rapidly in New York against Daladier's decree sending Spanish refugees back to Franco's firing squads after next Friday.

Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and Spanish organizations cabled strong protests to Daladier at once and several New York trade unions joined in an emergency protest conference last night.

50,000 French Troops Offered To Mannerheim

Daladier Admits Sending Huge Arms Supplies to White Guards

PARIS, March 12 (UP).—Fifty thousand French soldiers awaiting only word from Helsinki, are ready to go immediately to Finland's aid, Premier Edouard Daladier told the French Parliament today.

[Daladier's announcement evidently came as a desperate attempt to forestall the conclusion of armistice negotiations in Moscow. It was couched in such terms that it actually urged the White Guard Finns to request armed assistance. On the day before, Chamberlain took the lead in his last-minute maneuver, offering Mannerheim "all possible assistance."]

He said a fleet of ships already had been assembled in French ports to carry the troops.

Daladier said he offered on March 7 to send a French expeditionary force to Finland's aid if Finland publicly appealed to the Allies. Finland had not replied to his offer.

Finnish (White Guard) partisans fervently hoped that Daladier's public statement would incite the Oslo and Stockholm governments to grant passage to Allied armies. Daladier said that the objection of Norway, and Sweden to allowing free passage to Allied troops constituted the principal obstacle to carrying out the plan.

The Premier told the Chamber of Deputies the Allies could not go to Finland's aid "in violation of International Law." This was taken to mean that Oslo and Stockholm must grant the right of passage to Allied troops, even at the risk of becoming involved in the war.

Daladier revealed that France already had aided Finland to a surprising extent.

"France occupies first place among all the countries who have aided this noble people," he told the Chamber. "France has supplied 175 planes, 20,000 bullets and 2,000,000 grenades. She hasn't limited her aid to that. She has just sent ultra-modern bombers."

"France also dispatched to Finland 496 cannon and 5,000 machine guns."

"On March 7 Mannerheim (Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim, Finnish [White Guard] Commander-in-Chief), taking advantage of the presence of a French staff colonel, thanked our government for the help it had contributed. Yesterday, March 11, Tanner (V. Tanner, Finnish Foreign Minister) thanked the French Minister in Helsinki for the speed with which bombers recently requested arrived. He indicated to the French Minister, who informed him of our willingness to fulfill any request without delay, that he was convinced of our determination and that he was instructed to thank the French Government."

"French troops designated to help Finland were assembled and equipped beginning Feb. 26. Ships designated to transport them were concentrated at two great ports on the Channel and the Atlantic beginning Feb. 26."

"I very sincerely do not understand how aid by 50,000 men equipped with modern material could be possible if we did not receive a public appeal from Finland. I am still awaiting that appeal now."

The conference was expected to organize joint delegations to visit the French consulate to demand the revocation of the fatal decree.

stand how aid by 50,000 men equipped with modern material could be possible if we did not receive a public appeal from Finland. I am still awaiting that appeal now."

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DAILY WORKER

50 East 13th Street New York, N. Y.

Sen. Committee Hits Gov't Violation of Civil Rights

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee charged today that agencies of the Roosevelt Administration are violating "the most fundamental civil rights" in persecuting persons for their economic and political beliefs.

In a stinging, hard-hitting report, the committee declared that there has been a "recent resurgence of a spy system conducted by government police."

The committee indicted in effect anti-democratic activities of the F. B. I. and other government agencies as it urged passage of a resolution introduced by Senator Theodore Green of Rhode Island for an investigation of the use of wire-tapping and sound recording instruments.

Adoption of this resolution by the Senate will make it possible for the Interstate Commerce Committee, headed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, to probe the manner in which dictaphone and wire-tapping devices have been employed by the F. B. I.

Publication of the committee report brought to a climax the growing resentment in liberal circles against the F. B. I. which has been repeatedly expressed by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska and by progressive Congressmen such as Reps. Vito Marcantonio of New York and John M. Coffee of Washington.

While the F. B. I. was not specifically mentioned in the report, there was no doubt that J. Edgar Hoover's G-men were the chief target

of the strongest passages in the document.

Activities which bore a striking similarity to those of the F. B. I. were condemned in some detail, and to drive the point home the report quoted from a recent letter by Senator Norris to Attorney General Jackson assailing the Detroit raids conducted by the F. B. I.

Senator Wheeler said later to newspapermen that the F. B. I. would come under investigation "if they've done any wire-tapping." It is widely believed in Washington that the F. B. I. has in fact engaged in the extensive use of both wire-tapping and of dictaphones.

ESPECIALLY DANGEROUS NOW

"I am opposed to wire-tapping, whether by the Treasury, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, private detective agencies or the Interior Department," he emphasized.

The report declared that the bulk of the cases of wire-tapping "which have received public and judicial attention involve detective practices used by officers of the government."

"Wire-tapping, dictaphone and similar devices are especially dangerous at the present time, because of the recent resurgence of a spy system conducted by government police," the report said.

"Persons who have committed no crime, but whose economic and political views and activities may be obnoxious to the present incumbents of law-enforcement offices, are being investigated and catalogued."

It was obvious that these paragraphs referred to the activities of the F. B. I. in keeping extensive indices of all persons who might

conceivably favor peace during a war situation and to the prosecution of Communists and other progressive persons by the Department of Justice.

VARIETY OF OPPRESSIONS

The report declared that information obtained by wire-tapping "may be used in extra-legal controversies where the courts may have no opportunity to adjudicate the matter."

"Wire-tapping and other unethical devices may lead to a variety of oppressions that may never reach the ears of the courts."

"They may, for example, have the effect of increasing the power of law-enforcement agencies to oppress factory employees who are under investigation, not for any criminal act, but only by reason of their views and activities in regard to labor unions and other economic movements."

At this point, the Senate committee added the following incisive comment:

"This is no fanciful case—such investigations are a fact today."

In short, unauthorized and unlawful police objections may be aided by wire-tapping and dictaphone practice, the extent of which we are not in a position to estimate without a careful inquiry into all the facts," the report declared.

Then came a clear-cut and unmistakable reference to the Palmer Red Raids in which J. Edgar Hoover was one of the principal figures and to Hoover's regime as acting

head of the General Intelligence Division in the post-war years.

"That some agencies of law enforcement are not likely, in regard to the problem of wire-tapping and dictaphone, to be guided by the fine sense of ethical decency which has been expounded by the Supreme Court and embodied in the Bill of Rights, is unfortunately clear from a long history of unauthorized and unlawful police activity."

"The sort of activity flourished from 1919 to 1924. It was condoned by a committee of distinguished practicing lawyers, law school deans and professors (including Professor, now Mr. Justice Frankfurter) and by Charles Evans Hughes (now Chief Justice) in 1920."

Committee aides recalled that Senator Wheeler himself had been investigated and kept under constant surveillance by Hoover's G-Men during this 1919-24 period.

POWERFUL CRITICISM

In one of the most forceful and hard-hitting passages in the entire report, the committee declared:

"Wire-tapping and dictaphone are not likely to be eschewed by law-enforcement agencies which have, within the last six months, not hesitated to violate the most fundamental civil rights. It is no secret that some police have searched private homes without warrants and seized private papers without warrants."

"Some police have held unconvicted persons incommunicado, refusing the request of an arrested person for permission to see a law-

yer promptly, privately and before he is questioned by the authorities, refusing to tell him promptly the nature of the charge on which he is being arrested and detained."

"Some police have used the process of interrogation to entrap suspected persons. Some have exercised unauthorized power to 'gill' such persons. Some have abused the power of arrest in order to question the arrested person on matters entirely different from those contained in the charge on which the arrest was based. Some have used grand-jury subpoenas to trap witnesses into star-chamber inquiries by detectives operating in their own quarters, free from the restraints which would be required by due process in a grand jury proceeding."

"Some police have inflamed public opinion against arrested persons, in advance of their trial and sometimes even in advance of their indictment by statements against them as criminals and by publication of rogues' gallery photographs of the accused bearing criminal identification numbers. Some police have abused arrested persons by unwarranted chaining and other degrading and 'third degree' treatment."

Referring directly to the charges leveled against the F. B. I. by Senator Norris, the committee declared:

"Senate Resolution 234, which is recommended for passage, will provide a Congressional inquiry useful to ascertain, in the words of Senator Norris to the Attorney General on the subject of current de-

TWU Brands 'El' Bill Maneuver To Trick People

Councilman Kingsley Introduces LaGuardia-Sponsored Measure—Transport Workers Rally at City Hall Tomorrow

A bill, drafted by Mayor LaGuardia and introduced in the City Council yesterday by Councilman Joseph E. Kingsley, permitting the city to operate the "el" lines not more than a year following unification of the lines was branded by the Transport Workers Union as "a maneuver to disperse the tremendous and united opposition of the people" to "el" demolition.

The LaGuardia-Kingsley Bill, if adopted by a two-thirds vote of the local legislative body would then go to Albany.

If adopted by the State Legislature the city could operate the "el" for a year after unification. But it could also tear the lines down at its own pleasure and discharge the employees.

"The Mayor's bill is obviously a maneuver," Austin Hogan, local TWU president, declared in a statement at his office late yesterday, "to disperse the tremendous and united opposition of the people of the City of New York to demolition of El transit lines."

"The bill does not meet the objections to the city's resolution on the Second and Ninth Ave. and other 'El' lines which the Board of Estimate will have up for consideration Thursday afternoon."

"Demolition of the 'El' lines should be postponed until such time as the needs of the people are met by the establishment of adequate substitute transit facilities, and substitute employment is found for the thousands of veteran El employees."

RALLY TOMORROW

"This maneuver will in no way affect the plan of members of the Transport Workers Union and many other Labor and civic organizations to protect El demolition schemes when they are considered by the Board of Estimate Thursday at 2 P.M. Many thousands will be there."

The LaGuardia-Kingsley Bill was at once assigned to the Committee on State Legislation and a public hearing was set on the matter for tomorrow morning at 10:30 in the councilmanic chamber.

A Council meeting to consider the LaGuardia-Kingsley bill is scheduled for Friday at 1 P.M.

FIGHTS BILL

Louis Cohen, Bronx Democratic Councilman, said he would fight the LaGuardia-Kingsley Bill, asserting that it does not accomplish what opponents of "el" demolition demand.

Bronx taxpayers' organizations have announced they will lead large delegations to City Hall on Thursday to demand demolition of the 2nd and 9th Ave. "el" to be held up until suitable other transit facilities are provided and until employees of the lines are given guarantees of jobs at the same wages and hours they now enjoy.

At the same session of the Council Joseph T. Sharkey, Brooklyn Democrat, was elected Council vice-chairman.

Other candidates for the post, vacated by John Cashmore, now Borough President of Brooklyn, were Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, Fusionist, and Alfred E. Smith Jr., Independent Democrat.

Sharkey was nominated by Councilman Walter Hart, Brooklyn Democrat. Mrs. Earle was nominated by Harry W. Laidler, Laborite, and

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Stool Says He Knew of Plans for This Murder



MORRIS LANGER—Fur Union leader slain by gangsters shown in his bed.

Knew of Plans to Kill Langer, Says Gov't Witness in Fur Trial

Stoolpigeon Admits He Knew in Advance Plans for the Murder in 1933 and Bloody Raid on Fur Union Headquarters

By George Morris

On the morning of March 23, 1933, Morris Langer, head of the Dressers and Dyers division of Fur Union was blown to death by a time bomb under the seat of his car as he was about to take it out of a garage.

On March 24, 1933, gangsters invaded the headquarters of the Fur Union at 131 28th St. and killed two people and injured many others.

Yesterday, Mrs. Ida Langer, widow of the murdered union leader, sat in the Federal courtroom as the government's witness in the trial of Ben Gold and 24 co-defendants admitted that he knew in advance that Langer was to be "blown up" and that the union headquarters was to be "shot up."

This government witness further admitted that last year he had told Moe Lewis, one of the assistant U. S. District Attorneys who was preparing the six and one-half year-old Sherman Act indictment for trial, of his (Loukas') advance knowledge of these two murders. In all the seven years since the murders the government had not yet apprehended the killers.

That witness is Louis Loukas, alias Leo Lucas, alias Lukas Yaromolatis, an anti-union provocateur and a confessed spy.

Loukas (the name he gave in court) recited a series of stories under direct examination by U. S. Assistant Attorney General Berkeley W. Henderson, to his own work of planting stink bombs and other acts of violence during 1932-33, when racketeers ran wild in the industry. But his yarns were artfully prepared to tie a number of the defendants to his acts.

Experienced at his dirty business, he was a hard witness to break under cross-examination. But he fell and fell all the harder, under the merciless going over that Louis B. Boudin, veteran labor attorney, put him under. He came through on Boudin's two closing questions:

Q. "You knew of the raid on the union headquarters before it took place, didn't you?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you know that Langer would be killed before he was killed?"

A. "Yes."

This came after two hours of cross-examination on Monday and all morning and part of the afternoon yesterday. Loukas is to appear again, probably today to identify a check of \$550 he received from a manufacturer deposited to his account as Yaromolatis, a name he swore he never used in this country.

Boudin had to literally pull wisdom teeth to extract the testimony out of the witness. But under Henderson's examination, Loukas displayed a remarkable memory for every detail, dates, addresses, names and faces connected with affairs in 1932-33.

WITNESS SHATTERED
His credibility was completely shattered as Boudin brought out

that Loukas had been in the industry since 1923, when he was a young man, and that he had been in the industry since 1923, when he was a young man, and that he had been in the industry since 1923, when he was a young man.

Almost all windows in the city's business district were broken. The explosion ripped open the front of the brick building as three schoolgirls were walking past. All were hurt, one critically.

WEINSTONE LEADS
Current Events Class Tonight

William Weinstone conducts the tenth session of the Current Events class of the Workers School tonight at 8:40 in Room 205, 35 E. 12th St.

Tonight's session will discuss Britain's efforts to spread the war and the results of the peace negotiations at Moscow; Welles' visit to London; the dip in production in the United States; the insoluble unemployment problem and other vital up-to-the-minute questions.

The class has a registration of 150. It is open to the general public at the admission fee of 35 cents.

Get the "Broadway Library" for your own collection. See that it reaches the homes of your friends!

Don't miss important school announcement. Watch the Daily Worker on Monday. (Adv.)

Twenty-nine members of the Workers Alliance were arrested yesterday while picketing relief bureaus in a demand that the city give the unemployed ten cent meals.

Every bureau in the four boroughs was picketed, but the arrests were confined to the Bronx. More than 4,000 participated in the action over the city, Alliance leaders said last night.

They were asking also that Mayor LaGuardia confer with their elected leaders on the whole relief situation.

A group of 13 who were arrested at District Office 40, Elton Ave., the Bronx, were sentenced to two days in jail by Magistrate Michael Ford who, quoting the President, told them that it was illegal to picket relief bureaus.

"Don't you remember," Magistrate Ford said when they appeared in his court at 161st St. and Third

Novel Pact Aims to End Silicosis Peril

15-Week Chicago Strike Ends—Committee on Safety Set Up

CHICAGO, March 12.—One battle in the nation-wide war against silicosis, dread industrial disease of the lungs, was won today by District 50 of the United Mine Workers.

Two hundred and fifty workers ended a 15-week strike at the Harbison-Walker Refractories plant at East Chicago, Ind., with a contract which devotes much of its text to plans for removing the causes of silicosis.

Between 1927 and Nov. 2, 1939, when the strike was called, at least 72 workers at the plant died from the lung disease, R. W. Hanson, District 50 representative recalled. The walkout quickly won support from the public. The State Labor Department expressed horror at conditions in the factory. The company manufactures oven bricks for steel mills and operates 22 plants throughout the nation.

The contract, which grants substantially all the strikers' demands, provides that: "For the general health and welfare of all employees, a six-member safety committee, represented equally by the company and the union, shall be established. They shall meet each month to discuss methods of reducing hazards, dust, etc., and make proposals for their elimination by the company. The company on its behalf agrees to fully cooperate with this committee."

The agreement provides for X-ray examinations of all the regular working force as soon as possible, with future periodic examinations to be conducted whenever deemed necessary by the State Board of Health.

Boudin's assertion that he will prove who the real stink-bomb throwers were, was directed at the witnesses Salounius, Loukas, and Sam Mandelbaum, now in the Tombs on an extortion charge, who is still to be put on the stand by Henderson; and a long list of manufacturers who jointly with Louis (Lepke) Buchalter and Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro, the two notorious racketeers; and right-wing leaders of an A. F. of L. union; were convicted for racketeering. Their acts, Boudin had charged repeatedly in court, are now being played at the doors of the union leaders on Loukas, Salounius and Mandelbaum for "connection."

At still another point during the testimony of Louis Fenster, a manufacturer, Judge Bondy barred Boudin from showing that bombing was a result of the activities of racketeers. Loukas said he had administered stench bombs to Fenster's place in 1933. The judge told Boudin to bring out that feature by making Fenster his own witness later in the trial. He ruled out all questions regarding the employers' association of which Fenster was a director.

"The people of that association threw the stink bombs in his place," Boudin declared.

KNOW OF MURDER
Loukas appears to be well informed regarding the plans of employer groups in the industry and their allied racketeers during the period of 1932-33. He said that Max Knoll, then director of the Muskrat Division of the Associated Fur Coat Manufacturers, had told him of plans for the bloody raid on the union's headquarters. Regarding plans for Langer's murder he said he learned them from a "certain politician" he met in New Jersey.

All this, regarding his advance knowledge of the raid and the Langer murder, Loukas said, he had given to Moe Lewis when he offered himself to the government to testify against the fur leaders, jointly with Salounius. The latter testified at the outset of the trial.

One dramatic point of the cross-examination came when Boudin suddenly turned to Loukas with the question:

"Did you ever tell anybody that you are a rat?"

A. "No sir."

Q. "Didn't you say that to Mr. Lewis?"

A. "No."

Q. "Did you ever tell Mr. Lewis you are known as a rat in the industry?"

Loukas hesitated and looked to Henderson for help. After some wrangling Judge William Bondy allowed the question.

A. "I don't think so."

Q. "Will you swear that you never

protest arrest of 29 as 4,000 Picket Relief Bureaus for Relief Increase

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STEEL PARLEY OPENS MAY 14

PITTSBURGH, March 12.—The second international convention of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee will open in Chicago on May 14, Chairman Philip Murray announced today.

Hundreds of delegates from SWOC lodges throughout the United States and Canada will be present when the meeting opens. They will represent the 600,000 steel workers who have been organized by the CIO since its first epoch-making organization drive got underway in June, 1936. At present only five major corporations in the Little Steel group have failed to sign union contracts, and in all these plants the SWOC has large and active local groups functioning.

The SWOC's first convention was held in Pittsburgh during December, 1937.

Murray's announcement of the coming convocation was made at a district convention of 31 lodges from the Lawrenceville-North Side area of this city.

Plan Rally on Poll Tax Ban, Anti-Lynch Bill in Chicago

Negro and White Union and Civic Leaders Meet with Labor Non-Partisan League—Endorse April 6 Peace Actions

CHICAGO, March 12.—Plans were under way here today for a huge South Side mass meeting in support of the anti-lynching bill and the Geyer bill to abolish the poll tax.

The decision to hold the rally, under the joint auspices of Labor's Non-Partisan League, the National Negro Congress and the Chicago Council of Negro Organizations, came out of an L.N.P.L. conference held on the South Side last Saturday.

Negro and white leaders of many trade unions and fraternal groups met at Forum Hall to hammer out a people's program in the face of attacks on living standards and civil rights.

The meeting, with 90 official delegates, adopted the report of the panel on youth, opposing any loans to belligerents. The parley also demanded that the federal funds allocated to the Export-Import Bank be turned back for use in aiding the nation's needy.

Citing the drive to drag the United States into war, full endorsement was made of the April 6 peace action which will take place here as part of a nationwide demonstration against the war-makers.

The conference declared its opposition to the Smith amendments to emasculate the Wagner Act, and demanded the passage of the Marcantonio American Standard Work and Assistance Bill and the American Youth Act.

"Johnny Got His Gun" is an exciting, often brilliant, intensely provocative novel," says Morton Grant in the New Masses. It begins serially in the Daily and Sunday Worker on Sunday, March 17th.

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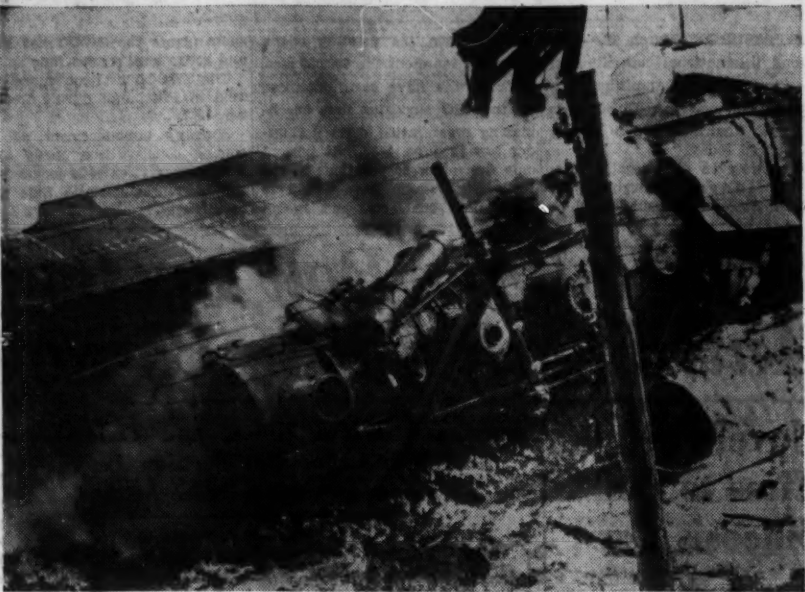
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Where Two Died in New York Train Wreck



Smoke still rises from the wreckage of the freight locomotive which was wrecked eight miles west of Owego, N. Y., as it jumped the tracks and turned over. The fireman and engineer were instantly killed.

Transit Workers' Wives Pledge Support to Union

The withering scorn of nearly 1,000 wives and daughters of I. B. T. workers was heaped with open-handed Irish generosity on "the little half-pint in City Hall" Monday night for the threats he made against the well-being of the families of Transit Workers Union members under unification.

The meeting was held by the Ladies Auxiliary of the union and heard Michael J. Quill, International President of the Union declare that "the wives have stayed at home for too long."

"We never had a strike and we don't want one now," Quill declared, "but sooner than go back to the old deal we got, sooner than become the slaves of LaGuardia or Transit Commissioner John H. Delaney, we are ready to strike to the bitter end."

"We need you, but you are really not obliging anyone but yourselves," Quill told the women, "by standing with us in our fight for the union. You are the one who has to face the landlord and the butcher."

PROMISES PICNIC

Quill ridiculed the Mayor's statement about a preferred list.

"If you men go on the preferred list they stay on it until they die without getting a job," he said. "We hope we won't have to strike, but if we do LaGuardia will have a picnic that he'll remember to his dying day."

Mrs. Mollie Grogan, director of social activity for the Auxiliary, summed up the case for the women when she described "pay envelopes of five or six years ago" and pay envelopes under the T. W. U. contracts.

"It is possible for transit workers now," she said, "to pay the rent and the butcher and even to have va-

cations in the summer that they never had before. The worker under the T. W. U. contracts has some security in his job," she declared.

"And if that little half-pint in City Hall thinks he's going to take these things away from us, he's wrong," Mrs. Grogan declared. "We're Irish and we'll fight. I'll fight for my husband's job and so will you."

HITS FARE RISE

She sharply assailed the Mayor for endangering the five-cent fare on the transit lines by his recent maneuvers.

Mrs. Miriam Murphy, president of the Auxiliary, presided at the meeting. Among the other speakers were Mrs. Mary Santo, secretary of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Mabel Pollock, American Newspaper Guild Auxiliary, Mrs. E. Tegen, Coordinating Committee of New York City, Frances Bryant, president of the National Maritime Union Auxiliary and an organizer of that union, and Austin Hogan, president of the T. W. U. of Greater New York.

Hogan urged the women to attend the demonstration the union is calling at City Hall tomorrow afternoon when the Board of Estimate will discuss and vote on the demolition of the Second and Ninth Ave. elevated lines.

PLEDGE SUPPORT

A resolution passed unanimously supporting whatever action the union may take in defense of its rights under unification.

It read: "Whereas, F. H. LaGuardia, Mayor of the City of New York, has demonstrated his utter disregard of the rights of labor by stubbornly refusing to recognize the right of

transit workers, our husbands, sons and fathers, to bargain collectively through the union of their own choosing; and

"Whereas, Mayor LaGuardia, by his adamant refusal to recognize the sanctity of labor contracts now held by the Transit Workers Union and the B. M. T. and I. R. T. companies which do not expire until June 30, 1941, threatens the preservation of wage increases, shorter hours, paid vacations, paid sick leaves and holidays and pension benefits won for transit workers by the union in recent years; and

"Whereas, it is our conviction, as kin of transit workers, sharing their responsibility for the maintenance of home, family and our children's welfare, that security of job and decent working conditions can be guaranteed only through bona fide collective bargaining and duly negotiated labor contracts, be it

"Resolved, that we condemn the outrageous and high-handed conduct of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and demand that he meet with the representatives of the Transport Workers Union, that he recognize the right of transit workers to bona fide collective bargaining and that he recognize and respect the terms of labor contracts now held by the Transport Workers Union of America; and be it further

"Resolved that we pledge ourselves to aid in every way possible to bring about the successful culmination of strike, or any other action, undertaken by our husbands, sons and fathers through their Transport Workers Union, so that we may continue to enjoy the security and benefits bestowed upon our homes and families through the instrumentality of bona fide labor organization."

Cabbie Reminds LaGuardia of Forgotten Promises; Union Only Can Stop Abuses

By a Parmelee Driver

For the past seven years Mayor LaGuardia has been making promises to the taxi drivers. But throughout those years the hackmen have been taking a terrific shellacking.

They can't live on promises. In 1933, when first campaigning for Mayor, LaGuardia wrote to the men in the industry:

"I ask every taxicab driver to recall what has happened to him, and the treatment he got during the last four years from the Tammany administration, which included some of the people who are now running for office on other tickets. I am more interested in the human side of the taxicab industry than I am in the mechanical side of it."

As a cab driver, it seems to me that the Mayor really had something there. A NOBLE thought. A fine promise.

"OFF THE AVENUE"

But during these years, what has he actually done? Let US tell YOU, and the public as well:

Mr. LaGuardia, something about the HUMAN side of the conditions that the drivers face out on the street, at the hands of the Police Department over which you exercise top command.

A driver can be coming down Fifth Avenue looking for work. A cop waves you off the Avenue. This is bad enough when you feel that you probably would have been able to pick up a job from the door of the next big department store; however, you figure those are his instructions and he's supposed to live up to them, but he follows the wave of his hand with a string of curses.

"Go wan, get it out of here, or I'll let you have it," and with that he lifts his hand to make a pass at you, sometimes smacking the driver. For after all you are ONLY a hackman.

THE HACK BUREAU

In the meantime traffic is tied up, and the officer feels that he

must justify himself so he gives you a ticket. You lose a day and do down to Magistrates Court and plead "not guilty." The Magistrate after hearing both sides of the story, agrees that you are not guilty and dismisses the case. You have lost a day's pay; you need the money badly, but at least you've been vindicated.

The story does not end here! About a week later you will be called down to the Hack Bureau, and tried again on the very same charge! Only this time a police officer sits as a judge while the cop presents his case. You are found guilty and your license is revoked for several days, thus depriving you of the right to work. That fact that a magistrate has already dismissed you of this charge doesn't mean a thing at the Hack Bureau!

What about this double jeopardy, Mayor LaGuardia?

What about this "humane side" of the driver that you claimed you were concerned with?

DO YOU WANT TO FORGET ALL THIS NOW?

Have you, too, with the start of the war, decided to move very quickly to the side of the Big Money Bags, who will profit to the tune of millions upon millions from it?

PROMISE TO T.W.U.

You have known about conditions at the Hack Bureau for a long time, Mayor LaGuardia. What do you intend to do about them? In January and February alone, one thousand seven hundred and fifty summonses to the Hack Bureau have been issued. These summonses, and the time lost from work as a result of them, have cost the drivers at least five to ten thousand dollars. You yourself know, Mr. LaGuardia, "the driver has to work fifteen or sixteen hours a day to eke out a bare existence."

You know therefore, how that five to ten thousand dollars out of the pockets of the hackmen, has hurt. You know how that \$2 to \$5 has kept some driver's kid from getting shoes that were so badly needed.

It might be argued, that the Fifth Avenue incident described above or some of the tickets to the Hack Bureau, come from the fact that there are too many cabs on the street and the competition that results from this. Well, Mr. Mayor, a plan has been offered to you that will remedy this condition and properly regulate the cab industry, so that the men can make a decent living. When this plan was presented to you by the Taxi delegation from the Transport Workers Union last week, you made them another promise; that you would immediately move to correct some of the existing evils, and that you would give full support to most points in the Union's Taxicab legislation.

A POWERFUL UNION

Will this also remain another of your unfulfilled or broken promises? It is clear that we cannot depend on these promises since we cannot eat them. In the past there has been only one way that the hackmen got anything, the 42½ per cent (a 2½ per cent commission increase) and every other victory, that was when we were united behind a powerful T.W.U. We won it for ourselves through our organization and through good leadership. That's the only way we can guarantee things now. Back the union right down the line! And that goes for every other workingman.

The people must strengthen their unions and do it fast! Strong unions are of the greatest importance today, for more and more will we have to depend on the fighting strength of our organizations and on that alone to defend and improve our conditions.

"The Hack Bureau is the Police Board that supervises the industry. It is provided for by the Haas Law which governs the Taxi industry. This law puts supervision of the Taxi industry completely in the hands of the police. Every taxi driver and every applicant for a license, is fingerprinted and has his picture taken by the police department."

BEGINNING SUNDAY MARCH 17th
THE DAILY WORKER PRESENTS

"JOHNNY got his GUN"

by
DALTON
TRUMBO

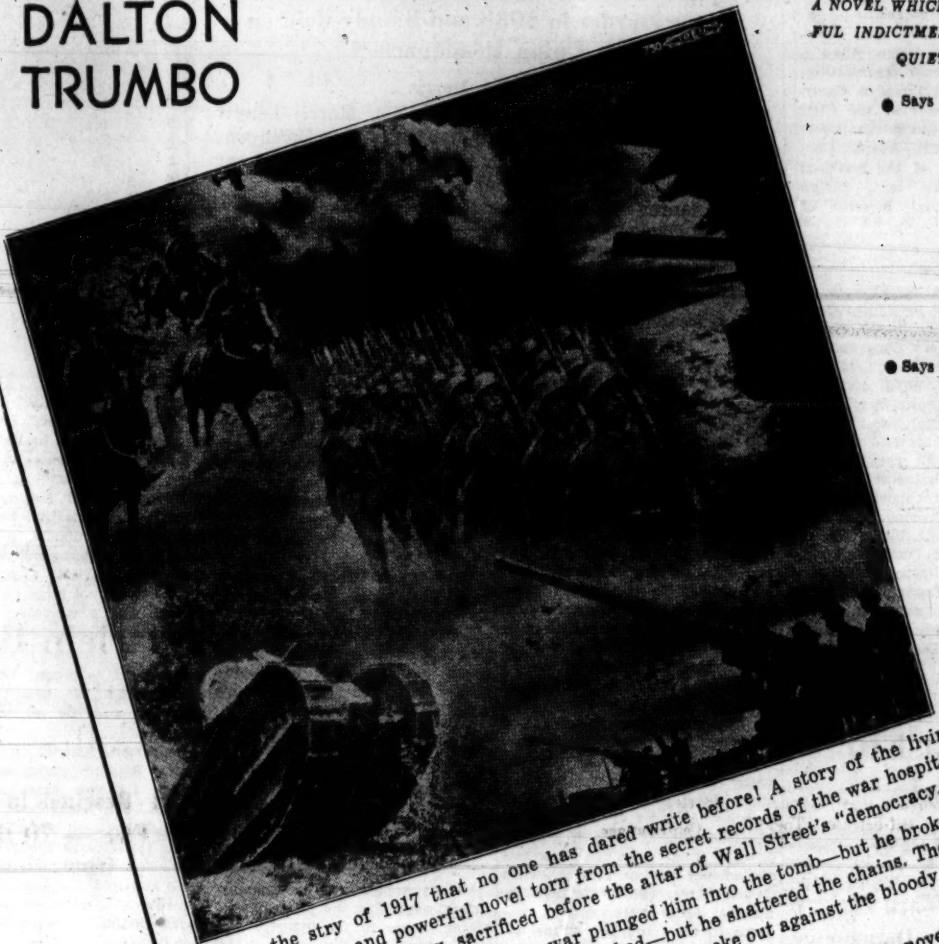
A NOVEL WHICH IS THE MOST STIRRING AND POWERFUL INDICTMENT OF IMPERIALIST WAR SINCE "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT"

● Says LAWRENCE EMERY in the Daily Worker:

"... Dalton Trumbo has produced a powerful work which reduces war to the least common denominator of individual experience. It is so original in theme that nothing quite like has ever been written before. And the style is modern, streamlined and perfectly fitted to the telling of a story that, once read, will never be forgotten. ... It is a book that should be read by every male American of draft age, by every American woman who has a son, brother, husband, of draft age. ..."

● Says MORTON GRANT in the New Masses:

"JOHNNY GOT HIS GUN is an exciting, often brilliant, intensely provocative novel... the book is a heartening answer to the slanders that Hollywood contract writers are incapable of fine, sustained, and serious work. ..."



Here is the story of 1917 that no one has dared write before! A story of the living dead... a bitter and powerful novel torn from the secret records of the war hospitals... a story of a young boy, sacrificed before the altar of Wall Street's "democracy."

"Johnny" is a new kind of hero. The war plunged him into the tomb—but he broke his way out. The war chained him to a hospital bed—but he shattered the chains. The war silenced a voice which was young and brave—but he spoke out against the bloody fraud and hypocrisy of 1917!

Not a "nice" war story. Not a romantic story. But a true one. Trumbo's novel brings you the blood and the dirt of imperialist war, unadulterated, unpretended.

Nothing like this book has ever before been set down on paper! It is the story of a voice—less and motionless man. And this story is giving voice and motion to millions who fight for peace today!

No one who has ever read this book can forget it. It is already a nation-wide best-seller. It cries out to be read. It has to be read.

WINNER OF THE
American Booksellers Association
NATIONAL BOOK AWARD
for
Most Original Book of the Year



DALTON TRUMBO comes of pre-revolutionary American stock. Colorado born, his family completed the westward trek to California. He attended the University of Colorado for one year, then went to work as a bread wrapper in a bakery. In 1934 he published his first book, ECLIPSE, and became editor of the HOLLYWOOD SPECTATOR. His second book, WASHINGTON JITTERS, was dramatized by the Theatre Guild. Says Mr. Trumbo, "I was married in March, 1938, and we have a daughter who was born on January 26, 1939. Our joy over her arrival was considerably dampened by the fall of Barcelona, the events being simultaneous." Dalton Trumbo is also widely known as a Hollywood screen writer. He is particularly proud of his script for A MAN TO REMEMBER, selected as one of 1938's best motion pictures. Of JOHNNY GOT HIS GUN Mr. Trumbo says, "It took about fourteen months writing week-ends and evenings to put it down. It was the most painful job I have ever done, and I hope the best."

Serialized by special arrangement with J. B. Lippincott Co.

Begin This Dramatic Novel SUNDAY, MARCH 17
and continue it serially in the

Daily & Sunday Worker

Report of the Committee for Civil Rights for Communists

To all contributors and lenders to the Bail and Defense Fund—To all Party members and defenders of the Bill of Rights—

Greetings:

Events which have occurred since the creation of the "Defense Committee for Civil Rights for Communists" have strongly confirmed the invaluable service of such a committee at the present crucial period.

With the outrageous arrest of Earl Browder, National Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A.—immediately following which event the committee was set up—there was unleashed a whole series of assaults upon civil rights, initiated by the Roosevelt Administration.

In meeting these attacks, the committee can now report achievements on the part of party members and their friends of which we can all justly feel proud. Such achievements can serve to spur us on to the carrying through of the vital obligations now laid at our doors—the raising of a \$50,000 National Defense Fund through a national campaign which will enlist the support of new thousands of the American people.

The committee was able, through the loyal cooperation of the party membership and sympathizers, to win rapid and broad aid in the defense of the Communist leaders subjected to persecution. Through the raising of loans and other funds and in thus arousing thousands of people to the grave dangers involved in these arrests, the committee found it possible to perform a political task of outstanding value. The Bill of Rights was made to live in a new way. The war danger was given a deeper and more vivid significance.

CHECK ON VIOLENCE

The very existence of the committee has tended to check the tempo and violence of the attacks upon civil rights, even though it has not been able to end them. The fact that resources were mobilized for the defense of the Communists caused the Roosevelt Administration and the rest of the war-mongers to go slower in their campaign for the smashing of the Bill of Rights.

It is not the civil rights of Communists alone, therefore, which have been protected by the work of the committee. Attacks upon the liberties of labor and progressive organizations, slated for the second round of the Roosevelt war-mongering drive, have been slowed down in part through the defense activities for the Communist leadership. Right in the beginning of this report, we wish to express our warm thanks to those thousands of Party members and friends who rallied to the work of building up an adequate means of defense for Communist leaders in our country. They have splendidly risen to the needs of the hour. The fact that we can make such a report will give encouragement of the new and pressing undertaking which the continued drive against civil liberties requires of us.

It was in October, 1939—immediately after the arrest of Earl Browder—that the "Defense Committee for Civil Rights for Communists" was established. Thus far the committee has consisted of Robert Minor, chairman, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, secretary-treasurer.

What was the situation which quickly confronted the committee? What have been our achievements to date through the cooperation of those who rallied to the committee's call?

NEW TECHNIQUE

A more subtle covertly vindictive F.B.I. technique has been on foot than in the brutal red raids of 1917 to 1920. Only in the Detroit outrage did the F.B.I. reveal fully its brutal Palmerism. Under the general present tactics of the government, with arrests happening one by one frequently separated by a space of time, the cumulative effect is dangerously serious.

Key people are picked out; the government tries to give an impression of great precaution and careful investigation prior to arrests, and large bail is demanded in each case for such "dangerous" people.

The committee was therefore confronted at once with a serious problem. The arrest of Earl Browder was followed by the arrest of William Wiener, treasurer of the Communist Party, and by the indictment of Harry Gannes, foreign editor of the Daily Worker, whose arrest has been deferred only by illness.

At the same time, the government resuscitated old "cases" against Sam Darcy and William Schneiderman, Communist district organizer of Eastern Pennsylvania and California. The first is an extradition proceeding on an old so-called "perjury" charge; the latter, a civil proceeding to cancel citizenship, which has developed into a particularly dangerous attack on the rights of the foreign-born to join a political party of their own choosing.

FISHING EXPEDITIONS

Coincidentally, indictments were threatened of many others as a result of prolonged fishing expeditions by the New York and District of Columbia Federal Grand Juries. The danger of such indictments looms up still as a real menace at the present time.

Then there was dragged up out of the past a charge of "criminal libel" against C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, that has

lain dormant for more than three years. Mr. Thomas Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, also decided in this case to cash in on red-baiting.

It was obvious from these developments that our first task was the raising of a Bail Loan Fund, with a sum for minimum safety of \$100,000. The refusal of any bonding companies to write the bail fund for Earl Browder made it imperative that the Bail Fund be raised without delay. The arrest of Wiener and the Gannes indictment made the urgency of such a fund still more apparent.

This committee undertook to raise quickly in New York City and State a Bail Fund and Defense Fund, with first emphasis on the former. Such funds are to be used for members of the Communist Party or any others designated by this committee, who might be arrested here in the campaign of the Department of Justice against the Communist Party. Similar committees were set up in various other cities.

RAISED \$80,000

What has the committee been able to accomplish toward the \$100,000 Bail Fund during the period of its existence? From Oct. 30, 1939, to Jan. 31, 1940, we have raised approximately \$80,000. The attached financial report covers that period of time, and is for the New York Committee exclusively. Other independent committees will make their independent reports to their contributors.

This \$80,000—or to be exact, \$79,435.73—is represented by \$54,500 in bonds purchased, \$20,000 in bonds borrowed and approximately \$5,000 in cash in the bank. It constitutes a splendid response to our appeals, although we must point out that \$17,500 is now up for bail in the appeals of Browder and Wiener.

It is obvious that the work of the committee has just begun. The government is intent upon harassing the Communist Party because of its stand for peace. The government hopes to compel the Party to use all its funds and organizational activities for self-defense. They hope to bleed us white financially, and destroy our right to exist as the only real Party of Socialism in America.

The pressing problem before us is no longer the Bail Loan Fund, although we must still strive to raise it to at least \$100,000. The present pressing problem on our hands is the Defense Fund.

Why is this the case? Our lack of funds for this urgent purpose has now become serious. The amount collected up to the time of our report—the quarterly audited report ending Jan. 31, 1940—did not meet the needs which we have been presented.

LOANS MADE

At that time, the special assessment was in the process of being levied. In anticipation of funds that would come in from that assessment, we were compelled to make loans to meet the problems thrust on our laps.

It is in the period since Jan. 31 that the actual expenses for legal defense have become more pressing. As a result, the situation now is such that the amount of money which will be forthcoming from the assessment will be no more than sufficient to meet the expenses involved in connection with current cases.

Thus, the assessment (while it may be sufficient to meet the cases in hand) will in no manner make additional provision for cases which we must anticipate and meet.

The emergency, we must warn all champions of the Bill of Rights, has just begun. The Roosevelt Administration has changed neither its intent nor its tactics. The recent crude whitewashing of J. Edgar Hoover by Attorney General Robert Jackson, in his terrorist methods in Detroit, is proof of that.

FURTHER STEPS NEEDED
It is therefore clear that we are confronted with a tremendous problem, which makes it necessary to take further steps and develop additional plans if an adequate defense fund is to be established. Up to the present, the Party relied mainly upon the special assessment, levied upon every member, as the principal source of funds to meet legal expenses.

Experience from the past—and the present and pending cases—show that this source is not sufficient. The problem can only be solved with the assistance and active help of every friend of the Party, of all champions of the Bill of Rights.

That is why the National Committee of the Party has authorized a mass campaign for the raising of \$50,000 for the Defense Fund, on the basis of voluntary contributions. This campaign is to continue during the months of March, April and May.

We therefore hereby launch this campaign—fee \$50,000, assured by

Accountant's Report

Below is the accountant's report for the Defense Committee for Civil Rights for Communists. The report, made by Morris A. Greenbaum, certified public accountant, is for the period from Oct. 30, 1939 to Jan. 31, 1940. Exhibit "A" is Balance Sheet Bail Fund Account; Exhibit "B" is Balance Sheet General Account; Exhibit "C" is Statement of Income and Expenses (General Account).

Exhibit "A"

THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS FOR COMMUNISTS
BAIL FUND ACCOUNT
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JANUARY 31, 1940

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| ASSETS | |
| Cash in Bank | \$ 4,454.78 |
| Bonds—Purchased | \$54,500.00 |
| Bonds—Borrowed | 20,000.00 |
| Due to Bail Fund—Expenses Purchasing Bonds | 380.95 |
| Due to Bail Fund—Interest Cost on Bail Bond | 100.00 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$79,435.73 |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| LIABILITIES | |
| Exchange Payable—General Fund | 5.50 |
| Loans Payable—Certificates and Bonds | 79,381.50 |
| Interest Received on Bonds purchased and payable as loans | 48.73 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | \$79,435.73 |
| Balance | 0— |

Exhibit "B"

THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS FOR COMMUNISTS
GENERAL ACCOUNT
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JANUARY 31, 1940

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| ASSETS | |
| Cash in Bank | \$ 312.18 |
| Peity Cash Fund | 25.00 |
| Loans Receivable Gannes Hospitalization | 696.55 |
| Exchange Receivable—Bail Fund | 5.50 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$1,039.23 |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| LIABILITIES | |
| Loans Payable | 8,200.00 |
| Due to Bail Fund Expenses of Purchasing Bonds | 380.95 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 8,580.95 |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| SURPLUS (DEFICIT) | |
| Excess of Expenses over Income for Period | 7,541.72 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES LESS DEFICIT | \$1,039.23 |

Exhibit "C"

STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENSES
For the Period from October 30, 1939, to January 31, 1940

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| INCOME | |
| Contributions | \$ 7,550.42 |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| EXPENSES | |
| Legal Expenses: | |
| Legal Fees | \$13,886.37 |
| Fees—Browder Appeal | 5.00 |
| Fees—Bail Bonds | 170.00 |
| Bond Purchase Expenses—Accrued Interest on Bonds Purchased | 94.57 |
| Bond Purchase Premium on Bonds | 274.38 |
| Bond Purchase Bond Service Charges | 12.00 |
| Total Legal Expenses | 14,442.32 |
| Publicity | 50.00 |
| Administration Expenses | 201.50 |
| Organization Expenses | 50.27 |
| Rents & Phone | 13.47 |
| Stationery & Office Supplies | 1.63 |
| Repairs Typewriter | 19.00 |
| Rent Deposit Box | 5.50 |
| Moving Expenses | 2.00 |
| Sign | 6.45 |
| Total General & Administrative | 299.82 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | 14,792.14 |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Excess of Expenses over Income | \$ 7,541.72 |
|---|--------------------|

the support given by a great number of non-Communists to the Bail Loan Fund that this drive can be made a great success.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE

We take our appeal to the militant American workers who tore the hypocritical masks off the cases against Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti as "murder cases" and the Scottsboro case as a "rape case." They will understand that our cases are not "passports" or "libel" or "false statements" cases, but are labor cases—class-struggle, anti-war, political cases in the period of the second imperialist war.

Defend the victims of the war persecution! Maintain our civil liberties and the Bill of Rights! Build the \$50,000 Defense Fund!

Committee for Civil Rights for Communists.

ROBERT MINOR, Chairman.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Secretary.

Canadian Gov't Flyers Released by U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—(UP)—State Department officials today decided that the Canadian Royal Air Force plane and its crew which made a forced landing at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., will be permitted to leave the United States.

Boston Parley To Prepare For April 6

'Yanks Are Not Coming' Committee Invites 750 Groups

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, March 12.—Extending an invitation to 750 organizations in Greater Boston to participate in the National Mobilization for Peace demonstration on April 6, the "Yanks Are Not Coming Committee" issued a call today for a preparatory meeting to be held March 15 at 8:30 P. M. in the Old South Building, 294 Washington St., Boston.

The call, signed by D. J. Gavin, secretary of the Greater Boston Industrial Union Council, appealed for broad support for the Committee, declaring:

"We know that labor's progress and the protection of the civil liberties of the people are stilled with any declaration of war. And experience has not demonstrated that any part of the present European war deserves our support."

The 750 organizations to receive the call included trade unions, mass and fraternal organizations, civic and church groups and Irish societies.

Devany Bill Is Passed In Assembly

Attack on Rights Called Unconstitutional by Communist Party

ALBANY, March 12.—The State Assembly passed the unconstitutional Devany-Martin Bill today by a vote of 133 to 7.

The bill, which was labelled by the Communist Party of New York State last week as "the most serious attack on inalienable American rights, yet attempted in this state," would fire all persons in appointive positions in the state or local government who "advocate overthrow of the government."

The Communist Party, in its statement about this bill, called for its defeat on the same grounds as those stated by Governor Lehman in his 1939 veto message of the McNaboe Bill, which he attacked as "anti-democratic and un-American."

The Devany-Martin Bill includes among its provisions the ousting of any government workers who (a) teaches the "doctrine" of overthrowing the government by "force, violence or any unlawful means"; (b) issues or sells any written matter "in any form" containing the doctrine "that government should be overthrown by force, violence or any unlawful means," or (c) helps to organize, or becomes a member of any group which "advocates" that government shall be "overthrown by force, or by any unlawful means."

Devany bragged today that at least half a dozen persons in New York City would be removed from office, if the bill becomes a law.

Harlem Blaze Routs Ten Families

14 Rescued in Newark Fire — 70 Driven from Homes

Ten Puerto Rican families, about 70 persons, were driven into the cold, wind-swept streets from a tenement at 274 W. 118th St. in Harlem early yesterday, when flames swept a vacant five-story tenement next door.

The blaze was discovered by Martin Isaacs, 217 W. 118th St. He sounded an alarm and then ran into the building to wake the tenants. Flames leapt across the narrow airshaft to the windows of flats in the occupied building.

Firemen ran lines into No. 274 and beat back the flames. The Fire Department announced that it will search in the debris of the gutted building inasmuch as homeless men often sleep there.

At a fire on the upper floors of the Jessica Court, 3108 Brighton 5th St., Brighton Beach, 20 families were driven from their homes yesterday when a fire destroyed the roof of the six-story building.

NEWARK, March 12.—Fourteen persons, some of them suffering from smoke poisoning, were rescued by firemen yesterday when a blaze swept a four-story brick apartment house at 35 Prince St.

About 70 other tenants fled the burning building into the cold streets as did tenants of adjoining buildings.

Capt. Oscar Kaelberer and Fireman Floyd Borders were slightly injured by flying debris and Fireman John Shields was partly overcome by smoke.

Some of the people were made homeless by the fire and were attended for smoke poisoning and hysteria by ambulance surgeons. Capt. Kaelberer was taken to the City Hospital.

Anaconda Boss Mocks People's Hunger; Pleads for Millionaires

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUTTE, Mont., March 12.—D. M. Kelly, vice-president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., declared in an address before the recent Montana conference of the United States Chamber of Commerce that "this government is not and never was intended to be a democracy."

Speaking shortly after his company had decreed a wage cut of 25 cents per day for all workers in its Montana properties, Mr. Kelly said that persons on relief receive 30 cents per day or less. Kelly sarcastically mocked the hunger of the people. Parents complain, he said derisively that "the children of today" are "undernourished and underprivileged" if they

haven't fruit or fruit juices for breakfast.

Kelly, with banquet-table rhetoric, told his audience of well-fed business men that "your homes are guaranteed against unresolvable search and seizure," conveniently overlooking the recent raids in Detroit in which the homes of 16 persons were broken into by the FBI. He talked blandly about the rights of free speech and free assembly although the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. press only a short time ago was calling "or vigilante mob attacks on a meeting called by the Communist Party."

Complaining that certain government agencies "crush the life-blood out of the American people," Kelly voiced the plaint of the millionaires

Foster to Tour West Coast for Civil Rights

National Chairman Speaks at Los Angeles March 22; San Francisco March 27; Herbert Benjamin Also to Make Tour

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, will speak here at the Embassy Auditorium, March 22, on "The War and the 1940 Elections."

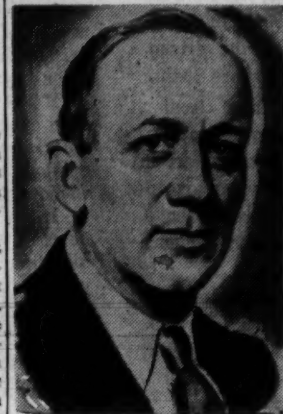
Comrade Foster's meeting here will be the first of a nation-wide series of mass meetings to rally broader support in defense of the Bill of Rights and the Communist Party.

San Francisco's National Chairman at a mass meeting scheduled for March 27 in the Eagles Auditorium of that city.

Comrade Foster will also be heard at many other meetings on the coast during the next few weeks and will speak over the radio in Seattle on April 6, National Mobilization for Peace Day.

The Foster meetings on the West Coast will launch an intensive campaign for Defense of the Bill of Rights and of the Communist Party.

Herbert Benjamin, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, who recently resigned from the executive board of the Workers' Alliance, will embark on March 18 on a national speaking tour, visiting all the large cities in the country.



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Butte Miners in 8-Hour Day Fight

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUTTE, Mont., March 12.—A court hearing on the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's persistent violation of the 8-hour day clause of the State Constitution and the State 8-hour day law is expected soon following more than four months' delay caused by the legal talent of the world's largest copper producer.

Miners at present are required to work from 9 to 9½ hours per day, including at least 8½ hours spent underground and another hour spent checking in and out, waiting for tools, and reporting to the shift boss for instructions.

Last November attorneys representing the Butte Miners Union filed a petition with the District Court for an injunction restraining the company from working its men more than 8 hours. The company responded by disqualifying the judge. When the petition was referred to another judge, the company succeeded in disqualifying him also.

Judge Derry of Yellowstone County in the eastern part of the state has now been designated to hear the case.

There has been no reduction in work-hours in Butte mines since 1903, although Attorney-General Harrison J. Freebourn, now a candidate for the United States Senate, has ruled that "time (on the employers' premises) whether spent in actual work in the mine, securing tools, waiting for or riding in the cage, or otherwise, constitutes energy and time spent in the employer's service. Our constitution and statutes in effect declare that eight hours of such employment shall constitute a maximum day's work."

with 37 years' service was placed on a month-to-month tenure.

Forty members of the faculty had presented a petition to the board protesting the dismissals, and the student paper called for a "probe of outside influence," charging interference by the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and the Missoula Mercantile Co. in university affairs.

The hearing revealed that President Simmons had never had school administration experience before his appointment.

The decision was reached after 11 days of open hearings and five days of closed sessions. Attorney-General Freebourn, a member of the board, is reported to have refused to sit in the executive sessions, insisting that a decision be reached in public hearings.

The dismissal of the five professors in 1939 was the result of their efforts to organize a local of the American Federation of Teachers. Earlier, in 1937, the university's librarian had been dismissed after six years' service and a professor

as follows: "... We will assume that a man is able to get together a half a million or a million dollars. He has an opportunity to go out and develop a mine. If he makes a million dollars in a year's operations, the government takes 75 per cent. Why should he put his million dollars into a venture of that kind? He would only have a quarter of a million dollar of his earnings left."

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To all State Committees, C.P.U.S.A.

The establishment of a National Defense Fund of \$50,000 on the basis of voluntary contributions, together with the task of establishing a Bail and Defense Fund on state scale to take care of local defense problems is now an urgent and major task before the Party and every Party organization. For this reason the National Committee authorized the launching of a national campaign to achieve this objective. That this is a difficult problem goes without saying, but one of the things the war-mongers of this country have learned is that our Party is able to solve difficult problems, because we know we are fighting for the right of all Americans and, therefore, can rely upon the support of all those who stand for the Bill of Rights, who are opposed to America's involvement in the war.

If the campaign is well organized, if every Party organization and every Party member assumes his full share of responsibility, our goal can be reached with a minimum of time and effort. We should work for the speedy accomplishment of our task.

To support the various state organizations in fulfilling their responsibility for the National Defense Fund and to establish their own state defense and bail fund, the Defense Committee for Civil Rights for Communists, with the full cooperation of the National Committee, undertakes to get out suitable publicity and cooperate in the organization of defense conferences and rallies throughout the country.

For the purpose of establishing the responsibility of each state organization for the National Defense Fund, the following quotas are submitted:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| New York | \$35,000 |
| Massachusetts | 2,000 |
| New Jersey | 1,000 |
| Connecticut | 1,000 |
| Philadelphia | 2,000 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,000 |
| Cleveland | 1,000 |
| Detroit | 1,000 |
| Chicago | 2,500 |
| Minnesota | 500 |
| Wisconsin | 500 |
| Washington | 1,500 |
| Misc. | 1,000 |
| Total | \$50,000 |

W. M. Z. FOSTER, Chairman,
Communist Party, U. S. A.

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Foreign and Canada—1 year, \$9.00; 6 months, \$5.00.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1940

A Terrible Crime— You Must Stop It!

We wish to bring to the attention of every decent American, no matter what his political views, a matter of life-and-death urgency.

We refer to the fact that the French government has just issued an astounding document which decrees that before Friday, March 15, nearly 100,000 of the 200,000 refugees in France shall be driven across the borders, back into Franco Spain.

The French Government, in a circular, decrees that there shall be no exceptions, save in the rare cases where relatives are in the French Army. "Absolutely no exceptions will be tolerated," the circular says, but for those "able to give weighty evidence for not returning to Spain."

This is the judgment of doom for an estimated 20,000 children; 10,000 aged persons, as well as 45,000 women and 20,000 men now huddled in the refugee camps in France.

This is a grave crime against humanity. It cries out against the simplest instincts of human decency.

For what does it mean in practical terms?

It means that the Daladier Government is sending these men, women and children straight into the arms of Franco's firing squads, to the torture chambers and dungeons of fascist Spain.

These people are refugees from fascism in Spain. They risked their lives to cross the Pyrenees to live in what they believed was "democratic France." They preferred to face a new land, new sufferings, and the unknown rather than breathe the air of fascism in their native land.

This is their only "crime." For this they and their children have lived in miserable conditions in the now famous "camps" just across the Spanish border in France.

To what are they being so ruthlessly sent back?

A newspaper man, Mr. A. V. Phillips, who has just returned to London from Franco Spain, gives in the London News Chronicle of Jan. 19 the following picture of what awaits the 200,000 whom Daladier is herding back:

"Executions still go on in Madrid at the rate of about 1,000 a month. The prisoners from the Madrid jails are collected by night and assembled in Dorlier whence they are taken in lorries to the Eastern cemetery where rifle-shots can be heard at dawn. . . I cannot say how many have been executed in Madrid, but I think one may safely put the figure at 40,000, for there were mass shootings during the first months of Franco's occupation."

Sheer mass butchery awaits the 200,000 Spanish anti-fascist men and women and their children after Friday, March 15. It will be a slaughter that will pale all other horrors into insignificance.

Shall America's conscience be silent in the face of this impending horror?

Shall those who hate the tyranny and inhumanity of fascism be silent in the face of this terrible action of the Daladier Government against the anti-fascist refugees?

It is time to act. The time left is pitifully short. But American protest can do much to avert the catastrophe.

Every American with any generosity or sympathy must do his part in the next few days. No progressive person, no person who calls himself an anti-fascist, can evade this urgent responsibility.

1. There should be organized protest delegations to the French consuls in every large American city.

2. The French Embassy at Washington, D. C., should hear the tremendous protests of decent public opinion in telegrams, messages and letters.

3. In this campaign of protest, demanding the halt of the imminent March 15 shipment of human beings across the borders, the lead should be taken by all labor organizations and trade unions, with individual and committee expressions from prominent citizens in all walks of life—professionals, churchmen, intellectuals, etc.

Can you watch this preparation for the slaughter of innocent men, women and children without acting to stop it? Do your part right now. Your organization must take action immediately!

The Judge Wants To Gag the Press

March 21, a trial involving the front-line defense of America's civil liberties begins in Chicago.

It is the trial of Louis Budenz, William L. Patterson and Bob Wirtz, local secretary of the International Labor Defense.

What are these three on trial for? For contempt of court. What did they do? They criticized the sweeping anti-labor injunction which Judge John J. Lupe of the Cook County Superior Court handed down against the Newspaper Guild members on strike against the Hearst press in Chicago.

As editor of the Chicago Midwest Record, Budenz actually dared to point out that this use of the injunction against Labor, in particular against the Guild strikers, was a violation of civil liberties, and Patterson urged active protests against it.

For this expression of their opinion in a daily newspaper they face a jail sentence before Judge John J. Lupe, Superior Court, Cook County, Illinois!

In the current attack on civil liberties of Labor, it is difficult to find a more glaring abuse of judicial power against the basic liberties of the Bill of Rights. It is considered a case of criminal libel, punishable by imprisonment to disapprove a judge's anti-labor injunction!

If the principle of this case is enforced, then every American's voice will be gagged, no trade unionist will be able to express his opinions of court decisions in labor disputes without facing a jail sentence.

It is the clear duty of all believers in civil liberties and a free press to protest at such high-handed doings. Trade unions in particular owe it to their own safety to make their protests felt.

Nobody Will Be Fooled

The manner in which some newspapers have reacted to the reports of possible peace in Finland, will help the working class and the people to better understand the foreign policy of the American ruling class.

The New York Times, which has been one of the most vicious slanderers against the Soviet Union, appeared in an editorial yesterday to be less alarmed about the possibility of peace in Finland than other papers. It was even critical of those who were saying that peace in Finland would be a catastrophe. At the same time, the Times was as enthusiastic as ever for a continuation of the imperialist war between the Allies and Germany.

Now if the Times momentarily doesn't join as loudly as formerly in the chorus of anti-Soviet inciters and if it was less worried at what other papers called the "threat" of peace in Finland, it is not because the Times can by any stretch of the imagination be considered a friend of peace or of the Soviet Union.

The fact of the matter is that the Times editorial does not voice a peace policy. On the contrary, it is as emphatic and as enthusiastic as ever in insisting upon a continuation of the imperialist war between the Allies and Germany and expresses the opinion that, under certain conditions, the prosecution of this war would not even be seriously hindered by peace between the Soviet Union and Finland. In a word, the Times is more interested in continuing the imperialist war than it is "worried" about a Soviet-Finish peace.

Apparently the Times does not hesitate to make the best of a bad situation and to utilize it at the expense of the rivals of American imperialism.

American imperialism is determined to see the imperialist war between the Allies and Germany continue and spread, but it demands that it be done under conditions most favorable to its own interests. American imperialism wants to gain at every point in its ever-sharpening economic struggle with its own imperialist rivals, particularly Great Britain and Japan (and therefore is not adverse to taking advantage of the obstacles which they may encounter, such as the blow which peace in Finland would mean to Britain). At the same time, American imperialism is ever on the alert for opportunities to solve the increased antagonisms among the imperialists at the expense of the Soviet Union, and to seize the leadership in that anti-Soviet war for itself.

The appearance of the editorial in yesterday's Times, therefore, cannot for one moment be confused with a peace policy. It is one expression of the war policy of American imperialism. It shows more clearly than ever that to keep the United States out of war, requires a relentless struggle against American imperialism at every turn and the establishment of the mass influence of the working class and its allies in the fight for peace.

Colombian Workers Denounce Red-Baiting As Splitting Tactic

(Special to Inter-Continental News)

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 12. — The Workers Federation of Cundinamarca, a federated body of trade unions, has passed a resolution repudiating the action taken at the Second Convention of Railroad Workers expelling Communists from all leading positions and from the membership of the union and demanding that the Colombian Workers Confederation endorse this action and expel all trade unionists affiliated to the Communist Party.

The red-baiting resolution was introduced at the Railroad Workers' convention by the ex-G-man, Romero Moreno, and a few cheap politicians.

The resolution of the Workers' Confederation of Cundinamarca denounced the splitting maneuvers of these elements, urged the workers to defeat such proposals as being harmful to the true interests of organized labor and demanded that the Colombian Workers' Confederation hold the national convention of trade unions no later than July 20, 1940.

The resolution brands the demand for expulsion of Communists from the Colombian Workers' Confederation as "based on false information" and as "violating the platform adopted at the Third Labor Congress, specifically violating Law No. 83 of 1931, Article 23." Furthermore, declares the resolution, such action "tends to destroy trade union unity—a unity unanimously decided upon at the Medellin Congress and finally unanimously ratified at the Cali Congress."

Refutes Slander

The resolution refutes the attack made by the Railroad Workers, that the "Executive Committee of the Workers' Federation of Cundinamarca is a unit of the Communist Party" when, says the resolution, "everyone knows that the leading positions in this body as well as the ranks of our organization are freely open to workers affiliated to several political parties."

The resolution also refutes the slander voiced at the Railroad Workers' convention that "within the Labor Federation of Cundinamarca, the railroad workers have been denied the right to speak" and points out that even Cristobal Useche, one of the sponsors of the red-baiting, anti-Communist resolution, spoke at one of the meetings of the Cundinamarca Confederation and took the opportunity there of insulting the workers.

The resolution declares the firm intention of the Confederation of Cundinamarca "to do everything possible to keep trade union unity intact" and emphasizes that the "organized workers need a trade union movement independent of any official or political patronage."

This resolution was signed by the following trade unions affiliated to the Federation of Cundinamarca:

The Tobacco Workers' Union, Cigarette Workers, Carpenters and Cabinetmakers, Confectionery Workers' Union, Brewery Workers' Union, Glass Workers' Union, Textile Union, Printing Press Workers' Union, Post Office and Telegraph Workers' Union, Construction Union, Soda Workers' Union, Federation of Light and Power Workers' Union, Electrical and Machine Workers' Union, Peasant League of La Piana, Regional Federation of Tequendama, Regional Federation of Fusagasuga, Municipal Peasant League of Quilpe, Agricultural Workers' Union of Tocaima, Mine Workers' Union of Tocaima and others.

Condemn Splitting

The resolution was signed by the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Workers' Federation of Cundinamarca, Manuel Marulanda.

The Workers' Federation of Magdalena in Aracataca (the banana zone) also condemned attempts to split the trade union movement on the issue of Communism in a resolution passed at its last general membership meeting.

The resolution declares that "trade union leaders" who inject into the unions the maneuvers of the bosses are attempting to destroy trade union unity and leave the workers defenseless in the struggle for better wages and working conditions. It condemns Romero and his accomplices for "making an agreement behind the backs of the workers with the management of the street car companies, giving concessions which are harmful to the street car workers."

The resolution points out further that the National leadership of the Railroad Workers has halted the struggle of the Railroad Workers and is making an agreement with the employers to reduce the annual bonus of the railroad workers 50 per cent.

The Workers' Federation of Magdalena resolved to "protest energetically against the splitting maneuvers of these elements, to warn the workers of further maneuvers in their own locals" and denounced these elements as enemies of the entire labor movement.

terday's Times, therefore, cannot for one moment be confused with a peace policy. It is one expression of the war policy of American imperialism. It shows more clearly than ever that to keep the United States out of war, requires a relentless struggle against American imperialism at every turn and the establishment of the mass influence of the working class and its allies in the fight for peace.

Letters From Our Readers

'Not Our War—the Rich Men's War.' Say Trinidad Longshoremen

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I've just finished reading Ward's article in the February Communist "Awakening of the British West Indies." As I just arrived in New York from a trip where I spent some hours in the harbor of Port of Spain, Trinidad, I thought that some of the conversations I had with the longshoremen there might be of interest.

Ward's article was pretty well verified by the statements of the men to whom I talked. They are all aroused over what is virtually a wage cut due to the tremendous increase in the cost of living, and over the possible outcome of a wage conference scheduled for this month.

We talked about the war and there seems to be little confusion here. They labeled it as "not our war; the rich man's war." One man, who appeared to be accepted as a leader, when asked whether it wasn't preferable to be subject to Britain than to Germany answered to the effect that Hitler would only like to do what Britain was already doing.

In conclusion I wish to mention one rather pointed incident. One of the shore police, who came on board ship, stated that the people of Trinidad were fully behind Great Britain. I think he was echoing some of

Chamberlain's wishful thinking, for, in all the talking I did with the longshoremen, I failed to hear one pro-British statement.

Yes, the people of Trinidad understand the war, understand it to the extent that they warned me against American involvement.

AN AMERICAN SEAMAN.

Birthday Party Raises \$25 For Browder Defense Fund

Editor, Daily Worker:

Bronx, N. Y.

Comrade R. G. of the Allerton Branch believes in a very sound insurance policy for her son, Mike, who reached his twentieth birthday on Feb. 18. She believes that the best way to insure the long life and happiness of her son is to keep her son away from the ferocious orbit of the imperialist war. On Feb. 18, Comrade G. gave a dinner on the occasion of her son's birthday and raised \$25 for the Browder Defense Fund.

We of the branch feel that with the freedom and leadership of our great Earl Browder, the clear thinking of such mothers, "who didn't raise their boys to be soldiers for Wall Street," and the struggles of the youths as unceasing enemies of war, we have the key to peace and a better order.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE BRANCH.



AN INVESTIGATION NEEDED

The fact that Sen. Norris—who is even a friend of the Roosevelt Administration—has rejected Attorney General Jackson's white-wash of the FBI, reflects increasing public concern over J. Edgar Hoover's raids upon the Bill of Rights. This is the third time that Sen. Norris has made such a protest.

Although Sen. Norris' letter entertains certain illusions with reference to Jackson, it brands Jackson's alleged investigation into the FBI's Detroit outrage as showing "one side only," and urges a real investigation. It recalls how "the one woman taken into custody was arrested while she was in bed, compelled to dress practically in the presence of" FBI agents "and questioned almost con-

stantly from the time of her arrest until she was taken into court at three o'clock in the afternoon."

These outrageous and un-American tactics are typical of the FBI and its war-mongering methods, and are being imitated by local officials throughout the country.

The people know that the trail of responsibility for the FBI's vicious assaults upon civil liberties leads not only to Jackson but primarily to President Roosevelt and his war-hunger program. Sen. Norris' recent proposal of an investigation of the FBI, already backed by House progressives, needs the push of labor and all democratic Americans. Write your Congressman today.

Red Army Victories Will Cause U. S. Army Experts to Revise Their Estimates

(Continued from Page 1)

spell of capitalist press lies. His article was written before the annihilation of the western flank of the Mannerheim line and apparently several weeks before the occupation of the strategic city of Viborg. In fact, the author gave the impression that he still regarded the Mannerheim Line as impregnable. Appended on the end of the article is a hasty footnote which says, "as we go to press there are changes in the Finnish lines established early in January because of terrific attacks launched by the Russians since the beginning of February."

It is apparent that Captain Kammerer was misled by capitalist press propaganda into mistaking Red Army "feeler" operations against the Mannerheim Line outposts of December and January as "an attack."

This flows from the author's original error made at the outset of his article. Captain Kammerer, like other capitalist experts, expected the Red Army to attempt a "blitzkrieg."

The American strategist's error, however, makes his estimates of opposing man-power all the more interesting. It merely underlines the announcement of the Red Army at the conclusion of the first three weeks of the war to the effect that they understood fully what they were up against in the country studded with 40,000 lakes and overgrown with a tangle of forests and undergrowth. It strikingly emphasizes the cool and methodical approach of Red Army to its military obstacles and the overcoming of these obstacles brilliantly, both using and losing a minimum of men.

Captain Kammerer will undoubtedly express interesting opinions when he revises his views in the light of more recent events. Like all orthodox military experts, he will be confronted with the successful "violation" by the Red Army of one of the oldest standing axioms of warfare: you don't attempt to storm a highly fortified area unless you have a minimum numerical superiority of from three-to-one to five-to-one. Yet as Captain Kammerer's own figures show, the Red Army did achieve this feat with not actual numerical superiority in man-power.

Another interesting feature of the article is the official U. S. Army Military Review is the strategic importance which the author attaches to areas already taken by the Red Army, but which were still in the hands of the White Guard Finns at the time the article was written, which was apparently in mid-January.

To begin with, he shows that 95 per cent of the population of Finland lives in the southern half of the country. He points out that the Mannerheim Line was built to protect this area, and by inference, that once this defense is removed the Red Army should confront no important obstruction.

He also points out that Finland's industry is concentrated in this region. He might have added that much of it, notably Finland's huge sulphite paper-making industry, is concentrated in the area of its second largest city, Viborg, which the Red Army now holds locked in a ring of steel.

He speaks of "the effectiveness of the railroad and road system in this important southern half of Finland," calling attention to an accompanying map. This map, like any other, shows how the most strategic roads and railroads in the southeastern corner of Finland also radiate from Viborg, supplying the eastern end of the Mannerheim Line and the White Guard troop concentrations north of Lake Ladoga.

When estimating the difficulties confronting the Red Army because of the rugged terrain of Finland, the author waxes especially optimistic for the White Guard cause. He points out that "Finland's chief natural (defense) feature is her 40,000 lakes which extend like a network over a large portion of the surface, especially the southern half. . . . Seventy-five per cent of the country is covered with forests which furnish most of Finland's wealth. In most places these forests are extremely dense. Adding to this surface the 11 per cent covered by lakes leaves very little room for the maneuver of military forces of any size."

His point is to show that, since an advancing force needs greater maneuverability than a defending force, the terrain of Finland offers a tremendous advantage to the White Guard.

Captain Kammerer is of course correct in saying that these were great obstacles, especially for a highly mechanized army, relying on large numbers of tanks and motorized artillery weapons. The point is that these difficulties were overcome by an army of superior man-power.

Next to the Mannerheim Line itself, Captain Kammerer estimates that the most important battle line of the White Guard Finns is the region immediately north of Lake Ladoga. Here the Mannerheim forces held, at the time the article was written, a line running northward from Pitkaranta to Lomola to Ilomantsi, 75 miles north of the lake shore.

He logically points out that a successful Red Army operation in this region, aimed around the northern shore of the lake and pointing eventually southward across the Karelian isthmus would have the effect of isolating the eastern flank of the Mannerheim Line and rendering it useless.

As a matter of fact since Wednesday of last week both the Red Army and the Finnish White Guard communiques have reported severe fighting in this region. Attacking on both sides of the lakeshore town of Pitkaranta, the Red Army reported the capture of islands lying to the west and beyond the town. The Red Army also reported pushing back the White Guard defenses beyond Lomola.

Also on the far northern front the author of the article shows the strategic importance of the drive southward from Petsamo. He did not foresee the occupation of Nautsi, but his accompanying maps show clearly the effect of closing off the far northern frontier of Norway by this action which was successfully completed by the Red Army last Saturday. The continuation of this advance, joining the column moving westward from Sala and pointed toward the northern tip of the Gulf of Bothnia, would also have sealed off White Guard Finland by land from both Sweden and Norway.

Thus, in the cold-blooded language of a statistical military journal, is shown with striking clarity the achievements of the recent advances of the Red Army. If Captain Kammerer brings his analysis up to date it will be interesting to learn how he will explain the Red Army's superiority in the face of what experts like himself regarded as almost impregnable fortifications.

An explanation is especially needed from this expert, since he lays such stress and resorts to superlatives in describing the morale of the White Guard Finns. He describes them as "ideal soldiers." He certainly will be able to ascribe no shortage of supplies to the White Guard forces, which have been pouring into Mannerheim's armories in increasing quantities since the beginning of the war.

Since he himself so clearly pointed out that there is no numerical superiority in man-power, he will have to look elsewhere for an explanation—an explanation which will elude him if he rests on orthodox military formulae. The answer, of course, is the irresistible morale of a socialist army, aware of its liberating mission and calm in the assurance of its ultimate victory.

CHANGE THE WORLD



India, Where 350 Millions
Are Oppressed by British
Empire, Bears Watching

By MIKE GOLD

IN THE history books of only a decade or two past, the Hollywood divorces and bedroom adventures of some Henry the Eighth would be given more column space than the entire story of the Orient.

But the majority of the human race lives in the East. Civilization had its birth there. China had an old and mellow culture when the ape-men of Europe were still living in caves and tearing their lunch raw off the steaming flanks of a clubbed bear. But not a word of this in the books of the West.

It is different now. Even the most Philistine of western academics has had to yield some bewildered recognition to Asia, the Sleeping Giant. For since the last World War, the giant has certainly begun to "wake up and live."

In the present war, it may well be that what happens in India will prove to be the key to the whole bloody mess. India has become intensely nationalist in twenty years. But it cannot free itself without upsetting the British Empire; which in turn, as the cornerstone of the temple of Mammon, must upset world capitalism when it dissolves.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. It is an old and familiar quotation. Every shallow journalist has already given his easy one-word explanation of fascism by proving that Hitler is mad. Hitler is certainly mad, though that is not the last word on fascism, but a fat, old exhibitionistic blowhard like Winston Churchill, or a sly, slick political careerist like the French Daladier, is just as mad.

If Hitler is almost frantically eager to tear down the pillars of his own capitalist world, the French and British capitalists are just as anxious to get on with the same job. All of them, in the elegant and classic words of a comfortable American liberal, say that "peace at this moment would be a calamity." They want war, they fondly imagine war can solve every problem of their crazy and outworn capitalism. It is all about as sane as if some under-income American were to try to fix the many ailments of his 1922 Ford by throwing a stick of dynamite into the motor.

So it is important to watch India react to this new outbreak of western capitalist insanity. A movement that had seemed sluggish suddenly comes to life again. A Moslem was recently elected President of the Indian National Congress, the central body, thus delivering a first major blow at the British strategy of dividing India by stirring up religious war between Hindu and Moslem.

And Mr. Gandhi, who drinks only goat's milk, and believes that we must be kind to all of God's creatures including fleas, scorpions, and British Sahibs, has broken his diet long enough to announce that it is impossible to negotiate any further with the British slave-owners, and that Indian freedom is on the immediate agenda once again.

In all the states of India, local Mayors and legislators and police officials who were elected under the sham constitution, and who are Nationalists, have resigned, and refuse any further collaboration with British rule. Mass meetings, conferences, agitation and strikes have begun. The All-Indian Congress may soon commence a campaign of disobedience. The people are in motion; and the European war may be settled on the vast plains of India.

One fifth of the human race, 350 million people, no less, are crowded into India. Britain conquered and has been ruling this great region for over two hundred years. It is easy to be an enthusiastic neutral in the present war between German and British imperialism, and to hope and pray for the complete destruction of both these unholy empires, when one studies even superficially the record of what Britain has done in India. Certainly Hitler could not have been worse; it is like choosing between the Presbyterian hell-torments or the Catholic to choose between the imperialist devils in Poland or India.

Indian poverty is unspeakable; for instance, agricultural wages are about eight cents a day. The peasants are at the mercy of rapacious money-lenders who operate under the armed protection of the British juns, and charge anywhere from twenty-five to two hundred per cent. Most peasants are in debt from the day they are born until the day they die.

Poverty always results in disease; and Sir John Megaw, a director of the Indian Medical Service, recently reported that 61 per cent of the people of India were perpetually hungry. There are fifty to one hundred million cases of malaria a year, two million of tuberculosis.

To India, says John Gunther, belongs the doubtful honor of having the worst slums in the world. "The hovels of the jute workers near Calcutta are worse than anything in Poland, worse than Naples or Glasgow or even Shanghai," he says. Workmen earn a dollar a week and live in cells with no light, no water, no sanitation; nine to ten people in a room eight feet by six.

An Indian miner earns ten cents a day. Textile workers, earn more, just about the price of five packs of Lucky Strikes per week; \$5 a month is the average industrial wage in India. And some industries employ children for ten and twelve hours a day from the ages of five or six and pay them ten to seventy-five cents a month, says John Gunther.

It is not remarkable that there is some 90 per cent illiteracy among the people of India.

But Indian industries pay their British owners as high as fifty to a hundred per cent profit on the original investment. The nation has been bled white; this is no figure of speech, for the average life-span of a Hindu victim of British "civilization" is twenty-five years, as contrasted with fifty-five years in England itself.

The British imperialists have looted India in the same manner that Hitler looted Czechoslovakia, or Mussolini Ethiopia. But it has lasted longer; for two hundred years, no less, and to a British psalm-singing imperialist there is something atheist about questioning such an old and well-established hell.

But it must be questioned and fought. One fourth of all British overseas investments are in India; it is the bulwark of British capitalism; rip the arms of the British octopus from the throats of the pitiful peasants and children and workers of India and he would die for lack of his normal blood and loot.

So if anyone asks you, who do you want to see win this war, you might answer, for example, "India."

New Theatre League News

"Pass Word," the new Alice Ware play, dealing with the struggle of disfranchised Negro workers in the South, was delayed in publication and was released this week. . . . A highly exciting one act, with a very timely message, "Pass Word" calls for an ally Negro cast and should be a welcome addition to the repertory of Negro theatres.

The Berkeley Playmakers prize play, Ben Martin's drama on civil liberties, which was published "re-echo" by the League under the title "We Hold These Truths" is scheduled for several productions now. . . . The Philadelphia New Theatre will present this story. . . . Pericles Saporita, a Greek restaurant owner has just become a citizen and takes the American constitution seriously, more seriously in fact than some 100 per center vigilantes who try to prevent him from renting to a union hall attached to his restaurant. . . . Though the script is wicked with serious meaning, its wit is made through rich humor.

Our other two civil liberties plays "Dr. Bruce" and "According to Law" also ought to be included in the repertory of all our new theatres. . . . A Civil Liberties evening of plays should get fine audience support from local groups interested in this important problem, and from labor unions. . . . Dr. Bruce is an M.D. in a small American community, isolated from the turbulent currents of labor struggle. . . . he learns a lesson about civil rights when he attempts to defend a wounded strike leader, who he is treating, from a committee of vigilantes. . . . A quietly persuasive and highly dramatic statement of fundamental American principles, this is a play suitable for the broadest and most conservative type of audience.

"According to Law," by Noel Houston, has its scene in a southern court room and deals with the legal lynching of a Negro, guilty of no crime. This is an expertly conceived drama by a newspaperman who knows his subject intimately. "Peace in Our Time," the recent collection of anti-war material published by the League is proving a best seller. . . . Containing "International Hookup," the old Theatre of Action favorite, it has excellent material for mobile bookings.

Information about these plays can be obtained by writing New Theatre League, 132 West 43rd St., New York City.

Dalton Trumbo's Own Story

Personal History Told by Author of
Anti-War Novel, 'Johnny Got His Gun'

By Dalton Trumbo

My first American ancestor of whom I have any knowledge was Jacob Trumbo, a mixture of Swiss and French, who arrived in 1730 and settled in Virginia. I have a photographic copy of his deed to a section of land which he farmed there. The maternal branch of my family—the Tillerys—also settled in Virginia. After having fought in the Revolution and in the Indian Wars the Trumbos moved north. The Tillerys swung through Kentucky and on down into Missouri. During the Civil War the Trumbos fought with the Northern armies and the Tillerys with the Confederacy. My maternal great-grandfather received fatal wounds while participating in one of Morgan's raids.

My mother, Maud Tillery, was born in Missouri. When she was two years my grandfather moved from Missouri to the site of what is now the town of Montrose, Colorado. He built the first house in that part of the country. My mother as a little girl supplemented her reading of mail-order catalogues with the newspapers which were used as wall paper in that frontier house. My grandfather watched the railroad push into his little wilderness and edge its way west toward Salt Lake City. He became a sheriff of Montrose County in a decade that flamed with wars between cattlemen and sheepmen. A sheriff in that county, and in that time, had to be able to ride fast and shoot straight. His qualifications are attested by the fact that he held the job for twelve years and died a natural death in California at the age of seventy-eight.

Family Moves
To Colorado

In Montrose, Colorado, the Trumbos, in the person of Orus Trumbo, my father, completed a westward course which had extended through Indiana and Ohio. My father and mother were married in Montrose in 1904, and I was born in an apartment they occupied in back of a reading room—the library of that day—on December 9, 1905.

When I was a year old my parents removed seventy-five miles westward to Grand Junction, Colorado. There my two sisters were born, and there I attended and was graduated from high school. I worked as a cub reporter on the Grand Junction Daily Sentinel. My first book—called "Eclipse"—was published in London in 1934—was based on the town.

After my graduation from high school my mother and father completed the westward trek of the family which had begun two hundred years before, and moved to Los Angeles. I attended the University of Colorado in the year of 1924-25, joining them on the coast in the summer of 1925. My father died the following year. I went to work as a night bread wrapper in the largest bakery in Los Angeles. I started this work in 1925 at a salary of \$40.00 a week, and when I quit, nine and one-half years later, I was earning \$18. During this time I wrote eighty-eight short stories and six novels, all rejected. I attended the University of Southern California for almost two years repossessed—motorcycles, reviewed pictures for a motion picture trade magazine, and did various other jobs, all the time remaining at the bakery.

Becomes Writer
For Magazine

My first publication was in the Hollywood Spectator. By the time I quit the bakery I had sold articles and essays to Vanity Fair, The Forum, The North American Review, and I had turned out a pulp story of two for magazines which scarcely survived their publication date.

I quit the bakery in 1934 to become magazine editor of the Hollywood Spectator. Three months later the Spectator ceased publication temporarily, but long enough to force me to seek other means of livelihood. I ghosted a 600-page book in five weeks and then went to Warner Brothers as a reader in the story department. During my term as a reader I sold "Eclipse" and also stories to The Saturday Evening Post and Liberty. I became a screen writer after a year in the story department, and have worked fairly steadily at that trade ever since. My second book "Washington Jitters" appeared in the fall of 1936. A dramatization of it by John Boruff and Walter Hart was put on by The Theatre Guild in the spring of 1938.

"Johnny Got His Gun" is therefore my third book. The original idea came from a news clipping concerning a British officer in practically the same condition as my hero, who died after living eighteen years in his hospital room. It struck me that his opinion of the thing which caused him so much suffering would be very interesting. It took about fourteen months writing week-ends and evenings to put it down. It was the most painful job I have ever done, and I hope the best.

In motion pictures I have done at least one thing of which I am heartily proud. That was the screen play of a picture called A Man to Remember. I got as much satisfaction out of doing it as a man can get. The way in which the story came out on the screen greatly increased my enthusiasm for motion pictures as a medium of expression. Other recent pictures are "The Kid from Kokomo," "The Flying Irishman," "Sorority House" and the forthcoming "Heaven with a Barbed-wire Fence." My magazine work has been chiefly for The Saturday Evening Post. I hope one day to do a play.

Saddened by Fall
Of Barcelona

I was married in March, 1938 and we have a daughter who was born January 26, 1939. Our joy over her arrival was considerably dampened by the fall of Barcelona, the event being simultaneous. My wife and I live on a mile-high ranch eighty-five miles from Hollywood. We have 320 acres, a mountain stream, four horses, two cows, two pigs, three dogs and a cat named Homer. That we spent last winter in Hollywood was a concession only to the advent of our daughter. We are toughening her up so that we can return to the ranch in June and live there permanently. It's the nearest thing to Colorado we have been able to find.

I have no hobbies and I almost never exercise. I belong to no organizations of any kind except the Screen Writers' Guild and a college fraternity with which I have been completely out of touch for fifteen years.

Corny Drivel
About Those
'Oscar' Awards

HOLLYWOOD. By the time you get around to reading this, you will have had enough of the corny drivel and uncut bludge about the Academy award dinner where "Oscars" were passed out to the "best" of the year. This is much ado about damned little. The Academy dinner seems like a pretty good deal on the face of it, but actually it's like the company union picnic where the boss plays ball with the boys and asks them to call him "Jim" and, maybe, passes out a pack of cigarettes for loyalty.

The cards were all stacked for "Gone With the Wind." Contrary to general opinion, the cards are always stacked and there's little of democracy and nothing of what the people have to say about the awards. What you and I think? Hadn't you heard? We're only the actors, technical men, etc., are allowed to vote on their "choice" only after the rank and file (top men, etc.) decide what five may be voted on. Only in choice of outstanding productions are 10 pictures balloted upon. And notice is given, NO writers. "Gone With the Wind," stacked against mediocrities, couldn't lose.

You've been given the impression GWTW was voted the best picture of the year. Tain't so. GWTW was voted the outstanding production. Bringing it down to facts, that means Selznick spent four million dollars and had a big publicity campaign and ain't he a swell showman?

"Juarez" and "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" were not included in the 10 "outstanding productions." By democratic standards they were outstanding productions. The people liked them, liked their effect, but the Academy pickers didn't think these films were equal to "Ninotchka" or "Love Affair."

Columbia's Short Subject Department has two new comedies in production, one starring Buster Keaton, and the other Walter Catlett—C.G.

SETS ATTENDANCE RECORD



The French film, "The Baker's Wife" starring Raimu goes into its third week at the World Theatre



Dalton Trumbo

After Many a Summer Dies
Author Huxley Runs Away

AFTER MANY A SUMMER DIES THE SWAN. By Aldous Huxley, Published by Harpers Brothers, \$2.50.

Reviewed by Sam Barr

Step up, ladies and gentlemen, and view a prize exhibition of a frightened writer climbing into an ivory tower and carefully closing the door behind him. Comfortably wrapped in his own socially conceived brand of mysticism, Aldous Huxley has retreated completely from the world of reality in his latest literary effort.

The outstanding survivor of the decadent period of British belles lettres which flourished in England during the effete twenties, Huxley's novels have all been marked with a bitter distrust for and contempt of his fellow men. Now, however, one feels that he is afraid of them—afraid of the virility and power inherent in the great proletariat and bitterly conscious of the impotence of the class he represents—and so he has taken refuge in God—a distinctly upper class God, at that.

"After Many a Summer Dies the Swan" has a coherent and sometimes amusing plot, but it is secondary to the book's main issue, which is Huxley's affirmation of his God. The plot deals with a fantastic rich man who lives in Southern California (Hearst?), who senselessly squanders money on art treasures he cannot appreciate, who keeps a two-timing glamor girl mistress and who fears death above all else. But it is through another character that Huxley speaks. This is Proper, an erudite man of letters who denounces the world of reality who goes on for page after weary page elaborating on his mystical session with religion, faintly reminiscent of the Oxford movement, but infinitely more elegant and esoteric.

Nothing is important, says Proper-Huxley, but the condition of the soul. To prove his point, he introduces into his novel a lad who has returned from the Spanish Civil War. He makes him an added fellow, fumbling after reality, whose only true happiness comes after he has been converted to the Proper brand of God-seeking. Barcelona's fall? It is dismissed with a few well-turned phrases as one of those unfortunate affairs of the flesh, which roll up every now and again as long as man is preoccupied with such mundane matters as bread and personal liberty. Even California's migratory agricultural problem is utilized to prove that hunger is nothing and God is all.

So much for Mr. Huxley and his little fears and his search for solace. He is only important as a particularly flagrant example of today's escapist artists, who grow fewer and fewer in number against the vigorous impact of reality.

'Juarez and Maximilian' on
Star Theatre at 9 P.M.

Bryan Ahearn and Erin O'Brien Moore star in radio version of 'Juarez and Maximilian' on Star Theatre program over WABC at 9 tonight. . . . Kay Kyser in another session of his "College of Musical Knowledge" over WJAZ at 10 tonight.

MORNING
11:00-WNYC-News; Latest Food Prices
11:15-WABC-Program for Women
WABC-Short Short Stories
WQXR-Hour of Request Music
11:30-WNYC-Board of Ed. Program
11:45-WNYC-"You and Your Health"
AFTERNOON
12:00-WHN-U. P. News
WNYC-Midday Symphony
12:15-WNEW-David Lowe, News of Stage and Screen
12:30-WJZ-U. P. News
12:45-WABC-Condensed News
WJZ-Farm and Home Hour
1:00-WNYC-Condensed News
WQXR-News
1:05-WNYC-"This is Democracy," Queens College Radio Course
1:30-WJZ-Streamline Magazine of the Air, Alma Kitchell, Editor
WNYC-Human Side of Art
1:45-WJZ-News
WNYC-Board of Ed. Program
2:00-WJZ-Music for Young Listeners, MARY Van Doren WNYC-News
WABC-Lennie Ross, Song Recital
2:05-WNYC-Opera Matinee
2:15-WHN-U. P. News
WJZ-Quitting Bee
2:45-WABC-News
WQXR-Trans-Radio News
WJZ-Trans-Radio News
WNYC-Readers Almanac from NYU
3:15-WABC-Golden Gate Quartet
3:30-WNYC-New Jersey State Teachers College Program
WQV-"Little Red School House"
WABC-News
WNYC-Brooklyn Botanical Gardens Program
3:45-WJZ-Vic and Sade WNYC-News
4:00-WNYC-Juilliard Institute of Music Art Student Recitals
WJZ-Club Matinee
WQXR-Music of the Moment
4:15-WABC-Highways to Health
4:30-WNYC-Education Milestones
WQXR-Hour of Symphonic Music

EVENING
5:00-WABC-News WJZ-Dance Music
WNYC-Concert Orchestra
5:15-WQXR-"The Supremacy"
WJZ-Musical Stories with Irene Wicker
WJZ-Sam Taylor, Screen News
5:30-WABC-It Happened in Hollywood
WQXR-Young People's Program in Cooperation with New York Public Library
5:45-WHN-U. P. News
WQXR-Municipal Concert
EVENING
6:00-WQXR-Luther-Lehman Singers
WNYC-Uncle Don WJZ-U. P. News
WABC-Early Evening News
WQXR-Music to Remember
6:15-WJAZ-A. P. News
WJZ-Hedda Hopper's Hollywood
6:30-WNYC-Trans-Radio News
WJZ-Stamp Talk, Capt. Healey WQXR-Dinner Concert
6:35-WHN-U. P. News
6:45-WQXR-"Little Abner"
WQXR-Dance Music
WQXR-News
7:00-WABC-News WNYC-News
WQXR-Music of the Three B's
WQXR-Masterwork Miniatures
WJZ-Pleasanttime, Warming Orch.
WQXR-Sian Lomas, Sports Review
WJZ-Easy Aces
7:15-WABC-"Five Star Final"
WJZ-I Love a Mystery
WJZ-"Mr. Keene, Tracer of Lost Persons"
WJZ-Sports Parade
7:30-WABC-George Burns, Gracie Allen
WQXR-Revelers, Male Quartet
WJZ-Dance Music
WQXR-Harper and Zayda, Two-Piano Recital
8:00-WJAZ-Radio Playhouse
WQXR-Goat and Sheep Club
WJZ-Breem's Along, Johnny Green's Orchestra
WABC-Al Pierce and His Gang
WQXR-Symphony Hall
WJZ-Dance Music
8:20-WJAZ-Avalon Time
WQXR-Glenn Miller's Band
WJZ-"Quicksilver," Gun WABC-"Dr. Christian," with Jean Hersholt
8:45-WHN-U. P. News
9:00-WABC-Star Theatre
WJZ-Fred Allen
WJZ-"The Green Hornet"
WJZ-"There's a Law Against It"
WEVD-Furum
9:30-WQXR-Serenade for Strings
WJZ-Concert Orchestra
WQXR-Harper and Zayda, Two-Piano Recital
10:00-WJAZ-Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge WABC-News
WABC-Glenn Miller's Band and the Andrews Sisters
WJZ-Along Fifth Ave.
WQXR-Edie Kallias, Pianist
10:15-WABC-Tax Discussions Between Congressman John W. McCormack and Emanuel Seiler
WABC-Census Talk
WQXR-News from Washington
10:30-WQXR-Pageant of Melody
WJZ-"Prairie Folks"
WABC-Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra
10:45-WHN-U. P. News
11:00-WABC-Harlem Amateur Night
WJZ-A. P. News WJZ-U. P. News
WABC-News Summary
WQXR-Trans-Radio News
WQXR-Just Music
11:15-WJAZ-"Remember the Mel"
11:30-WJAZ-The Next Step Forward
11:45-WHN-U. P. News
12:00-WJAZ-Music to Read By
WABC-News
WEVD-Symphonic Hour
ERIC MUNX.

Too Much Truth for
Critics of Kept Press

By Al Richmond

SAN FRANCISCO.—It is ridiculous to think of a dope who sees some half-dozen films weekly (including the Class Z numbers) and writes clever patter about them, going out under a bridge on a dark night and slugging some fruit picker to death. Somehow the thought of a movie critic conjures up a more effete image: hardly some brutish fellow, with the brow of a neanderthal man, bed whiskey on his breath and a pickaxe handle in his hand. But if the sheer animal brutality that makes a vigilante is lacking, the parlor smugness which is implicit approval of the vigilante is there in profusion.

In fact, a clinical study of what passes for a mind among film critics is in order on the basis of their responses to the filmed version of John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath." Only one of the four commercial metropolitan dailies in San Francisco even came to grips with the problem presented in the film. This review termed the work a social document, "courageous, bitter and truthful."

The other three missed the message of the film completely, dodged its social punch with a couple of puny feints.

They Go From Bad to Worse

Thus, one of the critics comments: "It is made evident in the film that these Joads, with all their ignorance, are a type of land and home lovers, superior to most of the migratory hordes. . . ."

Another speaks of the film as "a tragic commentary of a condition that exists—an ISOLATED ECONOMIC CONDITION, but nonetheless a phase of homelessness and starvation that can't be dismissed like a casual thought."

And the third, writing for the ostensibly "liberal" paper in San Francisco, of course, takes the "liberal" view.

"The Joad family's story gives a one-sided picture," says this liberal there-are-two-sides-to-every-story (don't you know) critic, "and we're not prepared to argue on that score."

Here you get a graduation: (1) The Joad family, Steinbeck's prototype of the 300,000 migrants who came to California from the dust bowl, is "superior," hence different; (2) their tragedy is an "isolated economic condition," (3) it may not be true at all!

Of course, they were all compelled to drag out the superlatives for the power of the film, the acting, the really great direction of John Ford. Yes, they could not dismiss it "like a casual thought."

The Power
Of Millions

But Steinbeck's book, and its faithful recreation on the screen, is a social challenge. Its power is derived not from the plight of a single family or an "isolated economic incident"; it is a power that is derived from the suffering of hundreds of thousands of millions; its bitterness is a wrath directed against a system which makes people hungry and commands, "You must stay hungry," and enforces this edict with a whole social structure of deputies, cops and vigilantes, of brute force wielded by hired hoodlums.

This is the point the critics chose to ignore or smooth over, sort of sweeping this social dirt under the threadbare and shabby rug that is their mentality. In its own limited way, this type of criticism is a shame-faced whitewash of the brutality which Steinbeck exposed with such indignant power.

The reception accorded "Grapes of Wrath" provides an interesting contrast to that given "Gone With the Wind" in the same newspapers.

MOTION PICTURES

"AS DRAMATIC AS LIFE ITSELF . . . we wish there were some form of Pulitzer award for the kind of cinema journalism Mr. Lorentz has been doing!"
—FRANK S. NUGENT, N.Y. Times

"A STIRRING AND ELOQUENT DRAMA . . . It is a film like no other you have seen. It is one you are not likely to forget soon!"
—HOWARD BARNES, Herald-Tribune

PARE LORENTZ'S
THE FIGHT FOR LIFE

"EXCELLENT! (Movie meter) . . . THERE WILL BE NO BETTER MOTION PICTURE MADE IN 1940!"
—ARCHER WINSTEN, N.Y. Post

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"MOTEL OPERATOR"
Timely Labor Film

Scandalously funny, a delight.—Times

THE BAKER'S WIFE
(La Femme du Boulanger)
With ELLIOTT NUGENT
CORT Theat., W. 43 St. BR 9-0445, Ev. 4-50
Mat. Wed., Sat. and Eastern Men., 2-30

THE MALE ANIMAL
By James Thurber and Elliott Nugent
With ELLIOTT NUGENT
CORT Theat., W. 43 St. BR 9-0445, Ev. 4-50
Mat. Wed., Sat. and Eastern Men., 2-30

PERSONAL--BUT NOT PRIVATE

By DAVE FARRELL

Dave Has Hunch Sombre Cubs Will Move Up

AVALON, Catalina Island, Cal., March 12.—I hadn't expected to get over today. But a broken date made it possible for me to catch the boat and so here I am. And glad to get back at that. It's a strange camp this year. Nothing like the training quarters I visited last year. Only a season away—and yet it seems like ten.

In fact it seems more like the White Sox camp over in Pasadena of last year, right after the Monte Stratton shooting accident. As I remember it, my first White Sox story told of a pall of gloom hanging over the camp. About the only words I didn't use were "a spectre is haunting Jimmy Dykes," or some such.

Last year the Cub camp was the most chipper of any camp I've ever made. (I never was lucky enough to trek south with the Yankees.) Everybody had managed to shake off the debacle of the year before when the World Series ended sort of subito. It was the camp of pennant winners. Gabby was a chipper sort of guy. He had taken over in midseason and won himself a pennant—almost single handed. I think that home run in the dark off Mace Brown was still uppermost in his mind. And he had every reason to be happy.

The other camp comic, Jimmy "the Ripper" Collins was loud, full of the joie de vivre and didn't care whether Cavaretta or "Rip" Russell were out to get his job away. He felt he could hold more than his own. Stanley Hack, the laughing boy, had what passed for jokes to crack. He amused his teammates, and incidentally himself. Nobody could erase that smile.

Dizzy Dean was around. And wherever there is J. Herman there is good copy. He always lets something go you can hang a story on. If it's only a grammatical error, it rates a paragraph of chatter. Big Bill Lee had his best season of his career. He assumed a role of quasi-royalty. Even the sore arm of Clay Bryant didn't worry anybody. "He'll shake it off" was the unanimous verdict.

But this is another year. The Cubs would up fourth, as I continually remind you. Gabby knows that this may very easily be his last year as big league manager. And he's too old to get a job as an active player any longer. Another bad season and Wrigley will have to find him a spot in the chain—or retire him to a coaching role. Gabby is grim. A spectre is haunting him. And he doesn't like it much.

"Rip" Collins I, always good for a couple of laughs a day, was given a dirty deal and shipped down. "Rip" Collins II, the catcher up from the Angels, never laughs and rarely speaks. Dour or glum are the words for the hard working receiver. Stanley Hack has just been operated on and hasn't been up in camp yet. And when he does he'll be much too busy rounding into shape to do any cavorting.

Dizzy is still holding out. And bop is being made that he won't even make the Island. That he'll be lucky if he even gets an offer in time to let him join the club before they take off for Albuquerque on the swing eastward. Bill Lee isn't quite the hero he was last year. Clay Bryant is a sad case. He is being carried with the hopes that he can make his '38 showing—his only good year with the Cubs. If he can't, it's his final year. You can't win in Al leagues with a bum flipper, much less the Big Show.

Larry French, who early last year was Gabby's pal, is now trying to ease back into his manager's good graces. After all it takes a lot of good going out on the mound to make up for going over Hartnett's head right to P. K. himself.

The rest of the club is determined to hang onto their jobs; nothing else matters. There's no spirit of camaraderie. It's dog eat the hindmost. Maybe they'll get a ball club that way. At any rate there's no let up. These birds are bearing down.

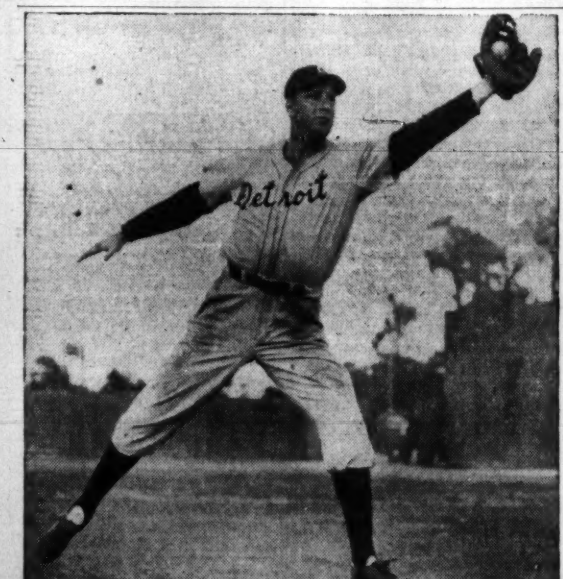
There's only one spot in the infield safe for this season at least and that's Billy Herman's at second. And Billy isn't laying down. He too has got a spectre around. And that's the spectre of Louis Stringer, the rookie with the Angels, the kid that the wise money insists will be ready for the big leagues by 1941. So the Cub captain isn't letting any feeling of security come between him and a job.

At first base there is a real grudge fight between Phil Cavaretta and "Rip" Russell. Phil is determined that last year's ankle accident will not have let Russell install himself permanently at the first corner. But the Los Angeles boy, who was second only to Hank Lister in runs batted in with '39, insists that the job is all paid for and settled.

At shortstop it's another real fight. Bobby Mattick insists he can hang on to the job he inherited last year. In this spite of the fight he is going to get from 19-year-old Bobby Sturgeon and the 35-year-old veteran Billy Rogell over from the Tigers. A hell of a brannigan here too.

I get hunches around training lots. I have the feel that the Cubs are going to rate higher this year than they did last. I'll let you know after I've lapped a few inter-club affairs. I never pay too much attention to inter-club contests. The hitters are far too ahead of the pitchers.

But this much I will say. It's a camp without laughter in March. Maybe it presages a few chuckles in September. Quilen sabe?



HANK GREENBERG, who used to be known as a bit of a first-baseman, is getting used to his new job as outfielder with the Detroit Tigers. Hank's only trouble is using the finger-glove instead of the first-sacker's mitt. But he's coming along and he still can hit.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 50c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

L. AMTER, "What's New in Germany," Thelmann Meeting, Wednesday, Mar. 13.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOHN SPIVAK

Speaks On "Father Coughlin and the Christian Front"

Friday, March 15th, 8:30 P.M.

OLYMPIA ARENA

111 S. Broad St. Tickets 50c, 60c, 91c

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SPORTS DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1940

An Old Story for the DiMaggios



Injury Doesn't Mar Dom's Flashy Debut With Bosox

Youngest DiMaggio Goes Over Big with Cronin in First Big League Game — Out for Two Weeks with Bad Ankle

SARASOTA, Fla., March 12 (UP).—The good luck omen of the DiMaggio clan—an injured ankle—today had laid low the youngest of the Frisco baseball family, but it hasn't dampened his ardor to make good in the Boston Red Sox outfield.

Dominic DiMaggio, the Red Sox \$75,000 importation, pulled a tendon near the heel in a play that should never have happened in Boston's first exhibition game Sunday with Cincinnati at Tampa.

Strangely enough, Dominic's older brother, Vince, right fielder of the Reds, played a prominent role in the injury.

John Peacock, Red Sox catcher, was on third and Dominic on second when Ted Williams lined a single to right in the eighth. Peacock, thinking the ball might be caught, was slow in leaving third. Dominic, seeing that Vince couldn't make the catch, started out for home in high gear. As they came down the third base line, Dominic was breathing on Peacock's neck.

Vince cut loose with a dead-eye throw and Peacock slid into the bag. Dominic had intended to slide but when he saw Peacock across home plate he pulled up. In so doing he hung his right spike in the dirt and caused the injury.

"I thought Peacock would cross the plate standing up and I planned to slide as I saw the play was going to be close," said DiMaggio. "But when Peacock slid I had to pull up and not slide because if I had I would have stabbed John right in the back with my spikes."

The bespectacled rookie is likely to be out of the lineup for two weeks, because Joe Cronin is taking no chances on aggravating the injury. Dominic's showing in his first game against a major league club drew praise from all sources. The quiet, confident way in which he handled himself set him apart from the ordinary rookie. He dropped a single into right field off Paul Derringer in the third inning and later slugged Bucky Walters for a triple to left with the bases loaded.

Dominic's speed and ability to get off like a flash from the plate, on the bases and in the outfield made a deep impression on his critical observers.

Dominic's ankle was taped heavily today and he was ordered to remain in his room for a few days.

The best defense of Brouder is to make his works known to the people. Give the "Brouder Library" as a gift!

8 P.M. Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. Also George Blake, George Lohr (in German).

CURRENT EVENTS discussed by Paul Miller. Brief business agenda. Bring your friends. Tom Mooney Sr., 112, 106 Second Ave. (8th St.) 8:30 P.M. sharp.

Coming

THREE CONTINUOUS Shows on all evening, including Puppets, Magic and Rins "United Action" in separate ballroom. Be intypped, sketched, have your voice recorded, meet the "Hello Girls," see phone dance and decorations—and in between dances, top-notch entertainment in main ballroom at N. Y.'s first non-stop affair, "Pay Phone Bill Party," this Friday, Webster Hall, etc. in advance.

THE ANNIVERSARY German Workers Club, Yorkville's biggest anti-Nazi War Organization. Saturday evening, March 16, at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. 8:30 P.M. Entertainment, Dancing, Beer, Food.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

SOCIAL DANCE GROUP—Recognized workers school for Ballroom Dancing. Waltz, Foxtrot, Tango, etc. 66 Fifth Avenue Studio 1-B, BR. 7-3529, Miriam Pallas. Registration 2-10 P.M.

THE ADVENTURES OF MARMADUKE

LISTEN TO THE OPENING SENTENCE OF MY LECTURE TO THE SEA SERPENTS' SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY: "FOLKS—THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN WHITE GUARD FINLAND—"

—ARE ALL AGAINST THE RED ARMY!

HOPE—HOPE—HOPE THAT'S NOT RIGHT!

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY SAYING THE REPORTERS ARE DIVIDED INTO OPTIMISTS AND PESSIMISTS?

WELL—THE PESSIMISTS SAY THAT EVERYTHING THE RED ARMY DOES IS NO GOOD—

—AND THE OPTIMISTS HOPE SO!

Aggies, De Paul Picked In Semis Tonite; Both Locals Out of Tourney

Hot St. John's Cooled Off by Duquesne—Tired LIU Falters

A colorless and depressive evening of anything but World Series basketball detracted from the workmanship-like job turned in by Duquesne against fighting St. John's in the feature of the National Tourney opener at Madison Square Garden Monday night.

There was little cheering from the 10,000 fans in the arena that looked bigger and emptier than it ever had before.

Only once in the evening was there any excitement. That was when St. John's started hot and tore off a 12-4 lead over the classy Dukes early in the first half. But when Moe Becker sunk a pair of face-awakening sets for the steelton boys that ended the temporary and none-too-wild excitement.

And things were pretty quiet when Duquesne put on a glorious second-half drive and won easily, 38-31. The Dukes, obviously saving up for tonight's go, froze the ball beautifully in the last two minutes.

The opener set the pace for a dull evening. DePaul was out in front all the way and took tied LIU, 45-38. Only a late drive that fell far short of victory saved the Beemen from a complete rout.

There was no singling out a Duquesne star. All of them were good. Becker, Ed Milkovich, Paul Widowitz, and the rest of the Duquesne Iron-men. Incidentally the five starters all played the entire 40 minutes.

Dutch Garfinkle was best for St. John's and paced the early rush. Ken Barnett and Jim White were also adequate but the others couldn't stem the brilliant Duquesne offense. The tricky Redmen defense puzzled the Dukes for a while but after a couple of time-outs the smart boys from the steel mills figured things out and started moving.

Little Tommy Baer, evidently suffering from an overdose of build-up, failed to come through as expected and blew too important points and passes.

The opener was just the story of a very good team gone sour. St. John's and Dolly King looked tired and played tired. Only Ossie Schechtman and Sol Swartz made the drive and spark to come near stopping DePaul's smart outfit.

But just when Ossie started the fiery later drive that looked like another sensational comeback for LIU as in the first game here, the Beemen flopped again. Big Hank Beenders went awful bad, threw away points and passes and that was the game.

Outstanding for DePaul was big Lou Possner, who shoved him in over his head from the bucket and Elmer Gainer, a great player underneath. Stan Szukala and Ed Norris also looked good with those pretty on-a-dime set shots.

There was something missing though and most of the fans had it figured like this: NYU.

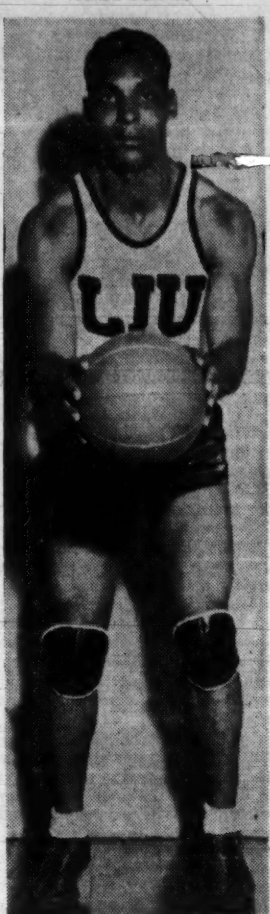
Slip Madigan Out As St. Mary's Coach

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12 (UP).—Slip Madigan, who had coached the galloping Gaels of St. Mary's into one of the most powerful football machines in the nation's independent schools, headed the list of unemployed football coaches today.

Madigan, a protege of the famed Knute Rockne, received what amounted to a discharge last night when the College Board of Athletic Control announced that his contract, which expires March 31, 1941, would not be renewed.

TOMORROW: Frankie Frisch and The Pirates — How Will They Make Out This Season?

Elected



DOLLY KING, Negro pivot star of LIU, was elected captain of the team for next year shortly after the Beemen were knocked out of the court tourney by DePaul Monday night. Dolly will run the team until he graduates in February, when St. John's will take over.

BOX SCORES

| DE PAUL (45) | LIU (38) |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| GP. P. | GP. P. |
| Norris, Jr. 4 0 8 | Shitman, Jr. 5 2 12 |
| Possner, Jr. 2 2 5 | Sharf 1 0 2 |
| Gainer, Jr. 3 5 11 | Schwartz, Jr. 4 1 9 |
| Tollstam 1 1 3 | Shelly 0 0 0 |
| Szukala, Jr. 4 1 9 | Beenders, Jr. 0 0 0 |
| Sachs, Jr. 2 0 4 | Zettlin 0 0 0 |
| Skrodski 1 0 2 | King, Jr. 3 1 7 |
| | Loebello, Jr. 2 2 4 |
| | Walterson 1 0 2 |
| Total 45 18 | 38 16 |

Officials—Pat Kennedy and Dave Walsh. Time of halves—20 minutes.

| DUQUESNE (38) | ST. JOHN'S (31) |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| GP. P. | GP. P. |
| Becker, Jr. 4 4 12 | Haggerty, Jr. 3 1 7 |
| Milkovich, Jr. 2 2 5 | Abearn 0 0 0 |
| Lacey, Jr. 3 1 7 | Gellen, Jr. 0 0 0 |
| Tollstam 1 1 3 | Shelly 0 0 0 |
| Szukala, Jr. 4 1 9 | Beenders, Jr. 0 0 0 |
| Sachs, Jr. 2 0 4 | Zettlin 0 0 0 |
| Skrodski 1 0 2 | King, Jr. 3 1 7 |
| | Loebello, Jr. 2 2 4 |
| | Walterson 1 0 2 |
| Total 38 14 | 31 10 |

Officials—Frank Brennan and Pete Sinnott. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Mangrum Wins

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 12 (UP).—Lloyd Mangrum, Oak Park, Ill., pro, pocketed top prize of \$700 in the fifth annual \$3,000 Thomasville open golf tournament today.

Mangrum came in with an aggregate of 203 yesterday, 13 strokes under par to beat out national open champion Byron Nelson by two strokes.

Ivy League Coaches All-Star Team

FIRST TEAM F. Myers, Columbia; Bennett, Cornell; F. Lutz, Harvard; Ramey, Cornell; C. Ramey, Penn; White, Dart.; G. Carmichael, Princ.; Erickson, Yale; G. Green, Princeton.

SECOND TEAM No.—Duquesne Position

5—Becker L.F. Slade—21
12—Milkovich R.F. Smister—21
16—Gainer C. Scheraga—21
17—Debnar L.G. Doyle—24
18—Widowitz R.G. Hendrick—24
23—Sacks E.G. Thurman—7
Duquesne University Reserves—McCloud (18), Cates (9), Hamburg (10), Emery (12), Schmidt (14), Trotsky (15), Musgrove (16), Hickey (17), Merrill (18), Bowright (19).

Official—Pete Sinnott and Frank Brennan.

Feather Title Fite

Manager Al Weill said yesterday that featherweight champion Joey Archibald had been offered \$7,500 to defend his title on April 22 in Providence, R. I., against Harry Jeffra of Baltimore. Weill wired the promoters that he would take the fight for a \$10,000 guarantee.

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